The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXI., No. 1. Whole No. 533. NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1900. Price per Copy, 10c.

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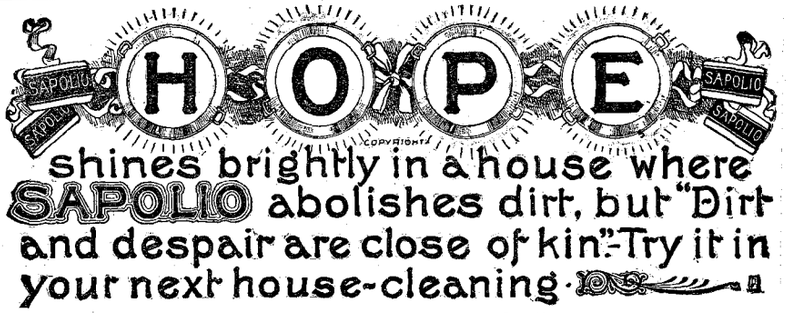

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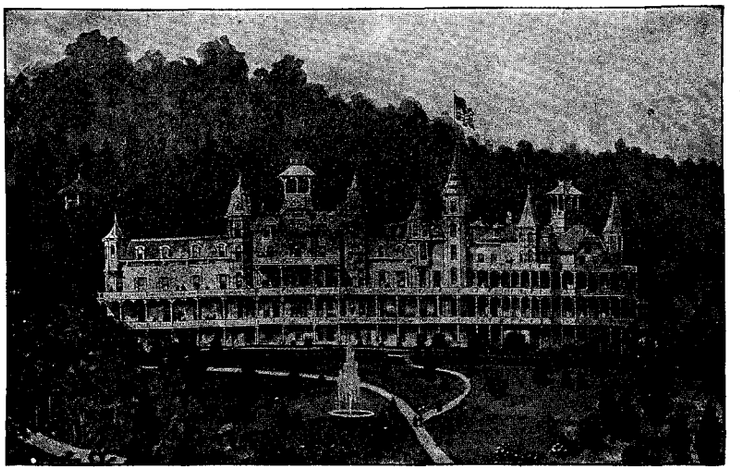

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DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA.

THE interest that has centered in the fate of the foreign ministers in Peking was tremendously increased last week when Admiral Seymour's force, that was sent to their relief, returned to Tien-Tsin without them and without any news of them. The fact that the relief force itself barely escaped capture or extermination by Chinese troops is taken as an omen of the most serious sort, revealing simultaneously that the Chinese army and people are evidently in deadly earnest in this anti-foreign movement, and that the Chinese troops, in large numbers, are armed with the most modern weapons and fight with fanatical determination. At the same time, however, it was proved that Admiral Seymour's little band of 2,400 marines could withstand the swarms of Chinese as long as food and ammunition held out. Large numbers of foreign troops—British, Russian, German, Japanese, and American—are on their way to the scene of the disturbances, and when a formidable force begins its march to the Chinese capital to rescue the ministers, it is believed that the real test of strength between the forces of the old civilization and the new will be decided. About forty years ago an English and French force took the Taku forts, marched to Peking, looted and destroyed the imperial palace, scattered the inhabitants of the city, and held the capital until the Emperor signed a treaty admitting foreign ministers to Peking and beginning the policy of admitting foreigners to the empire. It is that policy, the result of that invasion, that has led up to the present crisis and seems likely to lead to a repetition of the march to Peking. In the invasion of 1859, however, only the Emperor's troops, armed with antiquated weapons, opposed the European force, while now the way seems to be blocked by Chinese regulars drilled by European officers and armed with up-to-date guns; and behind the regular troops are the hordes of "Boxers," whose rebellion is believed by some to be a formidable uprising that may overturn the government and cost thousands of lives before peace is restored.

Brigadier-General Adna R. Chaffee, who has been ordered to China to take command of our forces, is expected to reach the other side of the Pacific in about a month. The New York *Evening Post* says of him: "No better selection of a commander could have been made. Chaffee's excellent record in the Spanish war is well known. Captain Lee of the English army grew enthusiastic over his imperturbable handling of his men at El Caney. His work on General Wood's staff displayed high administrative ability; and that he succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Cubans is shown by the sincere regret with which they received the announcement of his transfer, and the good wishes with which they followed his departure from the island. His new command may put his quality to a severer test than it has yet undergone; but all who know him are confident that he will rise to the measure of every demand made upon him." Rear-Admiral Remey, in command of our squadron in Philippine waters, has been ordered to Taku, where he will take command of our naval forces, superseding Rear-Admiral Kempff by seniority in rank.

An Uprising of the Chinese People—"The gravity of the situation can only be understood by giving due emphasis to the fact that this seems to be a movement of the Chinese people, regardless of dynasty or government. The rising of a people is a more momentous event than an ordinary clash with a government. The Chinese people took no interest in the Japanese war—few of them knew of its progress. Earlier conflicts between the Peking authorities and western powers were too brief and too well glossed over by the imperial Government to cause any national uprising or stir the empire beneath the placid surface of its life. In recent years, however, the real nature of the situation has been dawning upon the Chinese masses. The aggressions of the powers during the past five years have been too bold and glaring to permit their significance to escape the keen Oriental mind. The result is 'their wide-spread belief,' as Bishop Cranston of Colorado says, 'that it is the policy of the nations to dismember the empire,' a belief which 'has produced a condition bordering on frenzy.' It has been common for writers on China to say that the Chinese have no patriotism, but that view is not unlikely to be exploded, if the uprising of the Boxers has not already exploded it. The people, at least, seem to have found common ground in hatred of foreigners, and that passion may easily pass for patriotism so long as foreign influence is regarded as an assault upon all that the Chinese hold dear and sacred.

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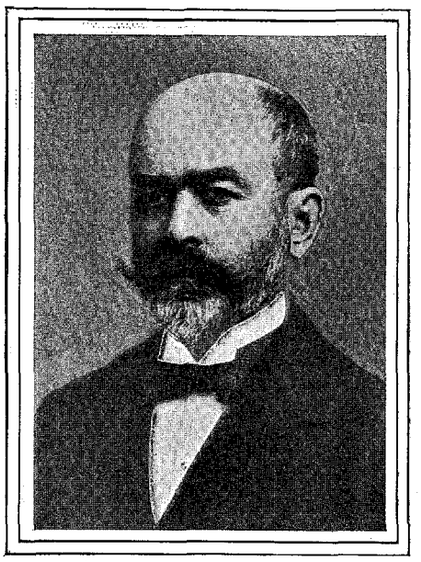
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR (R. N.),
Who led the unsuccessful relief expedition.

BRIG.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE (U.S.A.),
Who will command our land forces in China.



REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE C. REMEY (U. S. N.),
Who will command our naval forces in Chinese waters.

COMMANDERS IN CHINA.

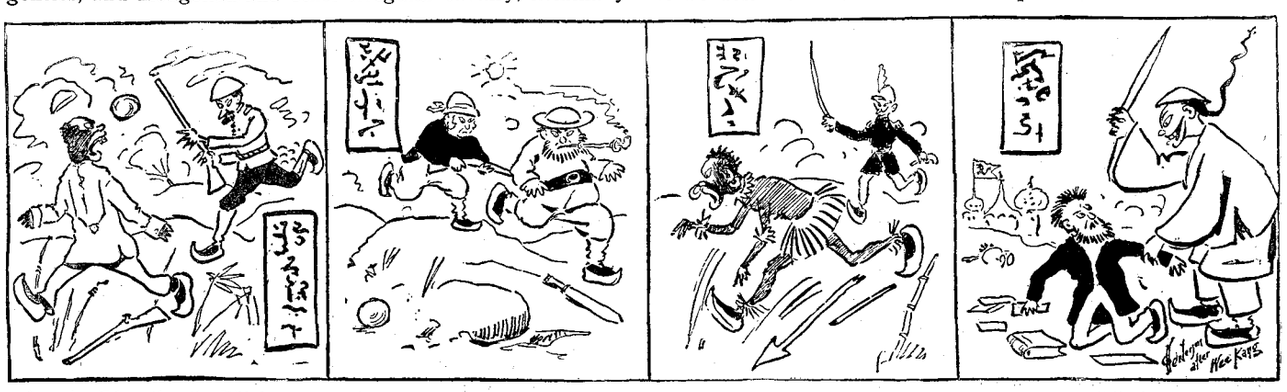
If, then, this is a popular movement so powerful that the imperial Government has been impotent against it, if not actually in alliance with it, the character of the crisis must be viewed as serious beyond all precedent since the East and the West first came into actual collision early in the nineteenth century."—*The Springfield Republican.*

Chinese Army Strength.—"From carefully prepared information on file in the Bureau of Military Information at the War Department, the Chinese army, called 'the Eight Banners,' nominally contains about 300,000 descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the imperial guard at Peking contains from 6,000 to 7,000, and these are the troops that were expected to defend the foreign legations and protect foreign interests from the mobs.

"The Ying Ping, or national army, is called also 'the Green Flags,' and 'the Five Camps.' This army consists of eighteen corps, one for each province, under the governor or governor-general. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 660,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one third being called out. The most important contingent is the Te Tien-Tsin army corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organization, drill, and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tien-Tsin, and at Taku and other forts. Besides these forces there are mercenary troops raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 300,000 men, and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army as a whole has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline, the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat, or medical service."—*Washington dispatch to The New York Tribune.*

"China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of four hundred million, all speaking the same language or dialect, readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death. Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made, and tell me, if you can, where the end will be."—*Lord Wolseley, in an interview.*

We Have Abandoned Our Traditional Policy.—"The solution of the question [of the future government of the Chinese empire], when it comes, involves, if we are to take part in it, a wide departure from our traditional political methods. If we have not taken an active, coordinate part in putting down the rebellion, we shall certainly be told that we are not entitled to a full voice in the international council at which the future of China is to be decided. To the victors belong the spoils, is an axiom of war, even if we attempt to reject it in politics, and we can not allow others to fight battles, and then hope to take an equal share in the fruits of victory. Hence, as we said above, if we desire to have our wishes respected, we must associate



America Educating the Filipinos. England Chastising the Boers. France Subduing the Abyssinians. The Boxers Annihilating Missionaries.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A CHINESE CARTOON ON ASSIMILATING MOVEMENTS THE WORLD OVER.
—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

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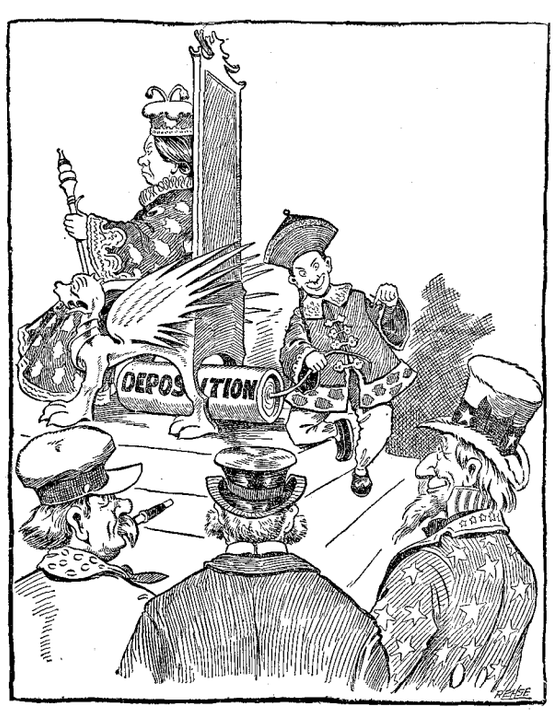
ourselves fully in the efforts that are now making to restore order.

"The departure which such an association on our part involves in our traditional policy is that we may be called upon to settle the future political and trade status of an old-world nation in a manner which, a few years ago, would have seemed incredible; and yet our future share in the trade of China is the only reason which justifies our retention of the Philippine Islands, which of themselves are of exceedingly small commercial value. If we stand outside the international council chamber and allow China to be partitioned, or allow it to pass under the control of certain nations which so direct its policy as to secure for themselves whatever advantages there are that are accruing, we may forfeit at once, and possibly forever, an access to the vast future trade demands of one third of the people of the world.

"It is a condition, rather than a theory, that confronts us; it involves, we admit, the complete abandonment of one of the two cardinal features of the Monroe doctrine; but we practically threw that feature overboard when we decided to permanently retain the Philippine Islands. This decision was reached because these islands were to form the basis for our future influence in Asiatic, and more particularly the Chinese, trade. We have gone too far to draw back; and, having paid for our admission into the game, we must, perforce, play our hand out for all that it is worth."—*The Boston Herald.*

Mad Imperialism.—"The act of the President ordering the army and the navy to invade China presents the very worst phase of imperialism. It is an absolute declaration of war by the executive without the authority or knowledge of Congress, and it is without excuse because it is not a necessity. Had Italy attempted to send war-vessels and troops to New Orleans because a murderous organization in that city had butchered in cold blood a number of Italian citizens, it would not only have been accepted as a positive declaration of war against this Government, but it would have been condemned by the great powers of Europe. Had we sent an armed force into Turkey where thousands of Christians were being butchered, including American missionaries, it would have been an open declaration of war, and it would have been held as without just provocation.

"This Government owns no part of China, and we do not want to seize any of its territory. In this we are in a different attitude from the great powers of Europe. All of them want to possess a part of China, and each is struggling against the other to gain the vantage-ground in the coming partition of the Celestial Empire. . . . The whole genius of our government is at war with this spoliation of China, and ordering our army and navy to invade Chinese territory presents the most offensive phase of imperialism, and one that the country will not approve. . . . Let the President halt this perilous scheme before it shall get beyond his control."—*The Philadelphia Times.*



THE EMPEROR KWANG SHUI: "Any you gentlemen got a match?"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

THE results of the Porto Rican census, taken near the end of last year, have just been published, and reveal the interesting fact that Porto Rico is not only the most densely populated of our new island possessions, but that it is more densely populated than any State in the Union, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the figures and comments upon them as follows:

"Altho this island, with its four tiny dependent islands adjacent, comprises but 3,606 square miles territory, or about three times the area of Long Island, it contains 953,243 inhabitants. The density of population is about equal to that of Massachusetts, is twice that of New York State, three times that of Ohio, and more than seven times that of Cuba, which, tho eight times greater in area, contains but 1,572,000 inhabitants. Taking the island as a whole, there are 264 persons to the square mile, the lowest average for any district being 58, which is about the average for Indiana.

"The increase, too, of population since 1860, tho below the rate in many States of the Union, seems noticeable as occurring in a long-settled district. The official census of 1860 showed 583,308 and that of 27 years later 798,565 inhabitants, as against the 953,243 given above for 1899. The decennial rate of increase during the whole period varied from 9.14 per cent. between 1877 and 1887 to 16.20 per cent. during the last dozen years. . . .

"Perhaps the most striking fact indicated by the census is the predominantly agricultural character of the island. Only 8.7 per cent. of the entire population live in cities of 8,000 or more people, only 21.4 per cent. in the 57 cities having a population of 1,000 or more, and the four largest towns—namely, San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo—contain 32,048, 27,952, 15,187, and 8,008 inhabitants respectively.

"The density of population in this island, taken in connection with the limited urban population, is a little difficult for the visitor to appreciate at first. When, however, the interior is inspected, and the steep mountain sides, of which the island is

THE BEAR THAT HUGS LIKE A MAN.
THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER: "Tighter, Bruin, tighter."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER IN CARTOON.

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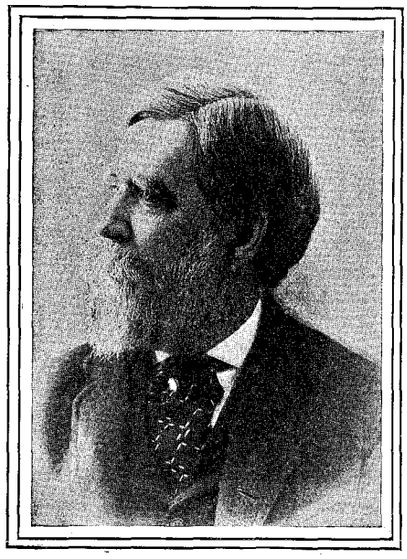
largely made up, are found dotted here and there, from base to tip, with the huts of the natives, and bedecked also with the waving banana plants, which supply most of their food the whole year round, he realizes how, even apart from railroads or highways, a dense population can be and is maintained in the interior districts. It is with this population, destitute of even tolerable means of communication with each other or with the outer world, almost without the vestige of a public system, and yet constituting the main producing element in the island, that the problem of the future, especially in some of its most novel and difficult features, will lie."

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

THE newspapers last week gave considerable prominence to the national convention of the Prohibition Party in Chicago and to its candidates for President and Vice-President, John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf. Mr. Woolley is an editor of *The New Voice* (Chicago), the Prohibition organ, and has been for many years a leading advocate of Prohibition from the lecture platform. The name of the Rev. S. C. Swallow was also presented to the convention for the presidential nomination, and there was a warm contest between these two candidates, Woolley finally winning by 60 votes.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY,
Nominated for President of the United States.



HENRY B. METCALF,
Nominated for Vice-President.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY'S NOMINEES.

The platform unanimously adopted by the convention is devoted entirely to the Prohibition issue, but a declaration in favor of woman suffrage was adopted as a separate resolution. The platform arraigns both the old parties on the ground that they are dominated by the liquor interests, and declares that "the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics." It concludes:

"We declare that there are but two real parties to-day concerning the liquor traffic—perpetuationists and prohibitionists—and that patriotism, Christianity, and every interest of genuine Republicanism and of pure Democracy, besides the loyalty to the demands of our common humanity, require the speedy union, in one solid phalanx at the ballot-box, of all who oppose the liquor traffic perpetuation and who covet endurance for this Republic."

The clause in the platform which has attracted most attention and has aroused the strongest hostility in the press is the following indictment of President McKinley:

"We charge on President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented, and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that by his conspicuous example as a wine-drinker at public banquets, and as a wine-serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practises and requirements into disrepute, than any other president this Republic has had."

This is described by the Springfield *Republican* (Independent) as "the climax of abuse," which can only be viewed by reasonable people "with disgust." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Republican) concurs in this view, and declares that "few of the chief magistrates of the nation have ever surpassed the President in sobriety and the practise of the domestic virtues." *The Evening Post* (Independent, New York) also thinks this charge "so extravagant as to defeat its purpose."

Much of the newspaper comment on the Prohibitionists is exceedingly bitter. The Hartford *Courant* (Republican) says: "This platform is a disgrace to every man who had a hand in making it and to every man who supports it. . . .

"Men capable of applauding such a brew of silly falsehood and slang-whanging vituperation as that may be total abstainers from 'rum,' but the virtue of temperance is not in them. The apostolic injunction, 'Be sober-minded,' has no place in their thoughts and no influence upon what they call their politics. They do not even know what it means."

On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* (Independent) says that "hopefulness, courage, and persistence are among the many laudable virtues the party has always possessed," and hopes that it "will continue to call the country's attention to the magnitude of the evil of intemperance."

The New Voice considers the outlook for the Prohibition cause more hopeful than at any previous period. It declares:

"Never before in the history of the Prohibition party have we entered a campaign in which we were able to challenge and criticize the administration of the party in power along lines related to our issue as we are now. With the army saloon clearly in evidence, and the administration of President McKinley committed to it; with the policy of government by nullification inaugurated and in force for the benefit of the saloon; with the imperial expansion of the liquor traffic exhibited before our people in startling statistics; with the basest and vilest features of American life transplanted to our colonies under the direct autocratic government of the Republican candidate in his office as national executive—there will be no need to explain to the public why Prohibition is an issue in the campaign. To us the hour seems to have come in which it is our imperative duty to center, as never before, every energy upon an effort to force the question of Prohibition to the front. . . .

"As to Mr. Woolley's qualifications as a leader in a fighting campaign, we need say nothing. Send him out at the head of the Prohibition host to smite the two colossal frauds that will pretend for power in the coming election; arm him with such facts as are even now at hand, and every speech that he delivers will create a storm center where discussion will not stop until election, and where, tho some may become violently angry, men will think and learn the truth."

The following brief summary of the history of the Prohibition movement is from the Rochester *Post-Express* (Republican):

"The first independent party action the Prohibitionists ever took was in 1869, when a committee appointed by the sixth national temperance convention at Cleveland issued a call for a national Prohibition convention. It was held in Chicago September 1, 1869, and a central committee was appointed. The

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first national nominating convention was held at Columbus, February 22, 1872, and nominated James Black, of Pennsylvania, for president. He received only 5,608 votes. In 1876 Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was nominated, and the vote for him advanced to 9,522. At the following presidential election, 1880, General Neal Dow, of Maine, took up the standard and sent the vote up a little, scoring 10,305. This rate of progress was hardly calculated to bring about an early success, and it was not until the election of 1884, when ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, was the candidate, that the Prohibitionists received much national comfort. He jumped the vote to 151,809. In 1888 Clinton B. Fisk was the candidate. His vote was 249,907. In 1892 John Bidwell was at the head of the Prohibition ticket. The total vote was 264,133. In 1896 Joshua Levering was the candidate and polled 132,007 votes, or less than half the vote of 1892."

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL PHILIP.

THE sudden death of Rear-Admiral John W. Philip from heart disease at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 30 has called forth eulogies from all who were associated with him. "He was one of the true heroes of the American navy," said Secretary Long. "Your husband was God's own nobleman," wired Admiral Dewey to the widow. The New York *Times*, which speaks of Rear-Admiral Philip as "one of the bravest and most popular men in the service," thus summarizes his career:

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN W. PHILIP.

"Rear-Admiral Philip was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., on August 26, 1840. At the age of sixteen he entered the Naval Academy as an appointee from New York. At the Academy he was an associate of Dewey and Sampson. He was graduated in 1861, and at once attached to the sloop *Marion*. In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant. During the civil war he served on various vessels of the blockading squadron, and was present on the monitor *Montauk*, in 1863, at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. At the close of the war he went to the China station as executive of the *Wachusett*, from where he was transferred as executive to the *Hartford*. He served on the *Richmond* of the European squadron from 1869 to 1872, and while he was her executive she had the reputation of being the best-drilled ship in the navy, and surpassed all other vessels of the squadron in competitive drills. In 1874 he was commissioned a commander, and in 1889 a captain. In 1890 he took command of the steel cruiser *Atlanta*. A year later he was appointed general inspector of the construction and later to the command of the cruiser *New York*. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was appointed to the battleship *Texas*. He was ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard on January 15, 1899, and on March 3 of last year was promoted to rear-admiral."

The New York *Sun* says of him:

"It was a brave, loyal, and kind heart that ceased to beat yesterday in the breast of the American sailor who commanded the *Texas* two years ago this week. None of the captains of the Santiago squadron won the affection of his fellow countrymen more instantly or worthily than the hero who, after finishing the *Almirante Oquendo*, checked the cheering of his crew 'because the poor devils were dying'; and who bared his head at the moment of victory to make public acknowledgment, in the presence of officers and men, of his belief in God Almighty. There was not a suspicion of histrionic self-consciousness in any of John W. Philip's actions; and the whole country knew that was so, and honored and loved him accordingly."

THE DISASTER IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE destruction of three North German Lloyd liners and the piers and warehouses of the company at Hoboken, entailing a loss estimated by the New York *Journal of Commerce* at nearly $6,000,000, with frightful loss of life, variously estimated at from 150 to 350, on Saturday of last week, has drawn forth many expressions of horror at the extent of the disaster, sympathy for the suffering and bereft, and demands that the cause of the fire be thoroughly investigated and such precautions provided by suitable laws that such a disaster can not occur in New York harbor again. The almost incredible speed with which the flames leaped from pier to pier and from ship to ship, penning the crews and freight handlers of the *Saale*, *Bremen*, and *Main* in the holds to die from fire, smoke, or drowning, driving the dock hands into the river, where many of them drowned, and scorching the great liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, which narrowly escaped the fate of the other three steamers, made the disaster the most calamitous one that ever visited New York harbor. Among the minor features of the disaster the escape of twenty-two men who were in the holds of the *Bremen* and *Main* throughout the fire, and were rescued alive, is considered the most remarkable. The conduct of several tugboat captains who refused to rescue drowning men because it was more profitable to save cotton at $40 a bale has brought out such widespread indignation that it seems probable that the mercenary captains will be brought rather forcibly to a new view of their relations and duties toward their fellow men. The New York *Tribune* says of the calamity:

"The whole civilized world will turn to New York to-day, horror-stricken at the unparalleled disaster in this harbor. From time to time wars, pestilence, and accident work destruction of life and property as great or greater. The explosion under the *Maine* in Havana harbor sent more men to death than, so far as known, were killed in all the North German Lloyd's ships. Famous wrecks like those of the French Line's *La Bourgogne*, the North German's own *Elbe*, and the White Star Line's *Atlantic* resulted in a much greater loss of life. On land great fires have worked incomparably more disaster. A dozen theater and hotel fires can easily be mentioned with death lists probably larger than last night's. But in the whole history of disaster by fire and water we do not recall one which parallels this in its destruction of ships and crews, not where they are supposed to encounter danger, but where they are supposed to be safe. Nor do we recall anything proved to be more utterly at the mercy of flames than these docks and their stores with water all about them and beneath them. It seems one of the mockeries of human foresight that the harbor of refuge should be the port of destruction, that the land should reach out its arms to the sea to be burned. . . .

"The failure to check the fire at the beginning suggests query about the provision made for that purpose. It is obvious that a fire once well started in a mass of cotton and spirits would soon spread beyond control. If there were no pumps or hydrants instantly available on the piers, and nothing could be done but send an alarm and wait for firemen from the city, plainly all the elements were prepared for a great disaster. We do not know at all that there was any such unspeakable carelessness as to leave these ships with hundreds of men in them and these inflammable docks without what was in all human foresight adequate protection. But that is a matter which merits careful inquiry. If our water front as a whole or in part is a mass of tinder ready for the match, we want to know it and protect ourselves against it. How much Manhattan Island has at stake is easily seen from the way the burning ships drifting about the harbor endan-

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gered shipping and buildings far away from the North German piers.

"The fate of the poor men penned into the holds of the burning vessels is too awful for words. Those who saw the appealing faces at the portholes will never forget the sight. For them and for theirs who are mostly in a foreign land all who read the story of their fate will feel deep sorrow and a generous impulse to lend a helping hand. New York will mourn with the people in far-off German homes, and ask what it can do to lighten their burden of affliction."

A NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTE.

CONSIDERABLE comment was aroused last week by a letter from George F. Wickes, surgeon of the Nicaragua Canal commission, announcing the discovery of a new route across the neck of land joining North and South America, where a canal can be constructed at tidewater-level, without locks. The cost of building by the new route would, it is believed, be far less than by either of the routes heretofore considered, and the harbors at the ends of the new route are described as "perfect." The route lies about 130 miles farther east, nearer the South American continent, than the Panama-Colon route, and is about thirty-five miles long. Dr. Wickes's letter is written to a friend in Bellefonte, Penn , and is published in the New York *Times*. Dating his letter at Lasardi, Caledonia Bay, he writes:

"Here we have found what we all have vainly sought for weeks and weeks, a practical route for a tide-level canal. We have found low enough gaps in the dividing ridge, from time to time, with a steep approach on the Atlantic slope, making a 'cut' a practical possibility, but disappointment has always awaited us on the other side. But in the last week we have found a gap 800 feet high, a little too high perhaps, but not beyond the science of modern engineering, and when I tell you this every fact against the route has been enumerated.

"From the summit of this gap in the divide both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes go down precipitately, especially the latter, which has heretofore been our stumbling-block. A great wide valley stretches out straight toward the Pacific Ocean, which can be seen in the distance. The Atlantic is near and in plain sight. Here a tidewater canal, the dream of all 'canalists,' can be built with a perfect harbor on each side. At Lasardi the many islands would protect its mouth, and on the other side San Miguel Bay is a perfect site.

"The officers of the *Scorpion* say that the Lasardi harbor alone makes this route worth $50,000,000 more than any other. The damming of rivers which would otherwise flood the canal is a problem of every route. The only thing to be said against this route is the high cut of 800 feet.

"Of course Congress may not accept the report of the commission, but it remains an indisputable fact that this is *par excellence* the future route for a transcontinental canal. It really seems possible that we have refound Selfridge's Caledonian route, discovered during his three years' work here in the early seventies."

Most of the press see no reason for disputing the claims which Dr. Wickes brings forward for the new route, altho the Philadelphia *Ledger* observes that "the remarkable feature of the alleged discovery is that, with the expensive, thorough, frequent and prolonged surveys and explorations of the past fifty years, the route should have escaped notice. . . . And if a commission, at this late day, is likely to stumble upon ideal routes for an isthmian canal at any time, the proper procedure is to postpone the building of the canal until such a thorough survey can be made that the best route may be found before the expenditure of a sum like $150,000,000 is begun."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that "the possibilities of the route show the folly of going off at half-cock, as was imminent at one time during the congressional discussion of the project," while the Minneapolis *Tribune* declares that "for a canal over such a route there would be unbounded enthusiasm in this country." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, however, suspects that even if the new route is strongly preferred in the commission's report, "it by no means follows that Congress will give it the preference. There are strong lobbies for the Nicaragua and Panama schemes which expect to get back for the companies part of the money expended, or claimed to have been expended, upon them. These will not give up without a hard fight, no matter what the commission may report."

FILIPINOS AND THE FRIARS.

THE seventh demand of the Filipino peace conference in Manila (considered in these columns last week) which called for the expulsion of the friars from the islands, is recognized by the American press as a serious obstacle to peace. This demand, as the Boston *Herald* says, "is an important, if not a vital, point with the Filipinos"; yet the provisions of our treaty of peace with Spain, and the considerations of party politics, the newspapers agree, will probably prevent the granting of their request. The reasons why the natives want the friars expelled are thus recounted by the Washington *Times*:

"Briefly stated, on the authority of Filipino writers, the contention of the native races is that for more than a hundred years they have been oppressed, abused, and robbed by the religious orders, which have assumed autocratic charge and direction of their spiritual and temporal affairs. They claim that these outland clerics have appropriated their lands under color of grants or concessions from Spanish colonial governments, which the latter were not authorized by law to make, until the major portions of arable lands in Luzon and Panay have passed under the illegal control of the friars. They complain that these religious persons have been always held immune from the civil and criminal law, endowed with magisterial powers, and liable only to citation before ecclesiastical courts composed of their own orders. Thus, the Filipinos declare that by the friars they have been robbed of their realty, compelled to pay tithes and tribute without legal remedy, and subjected to a system of complete theocratic serfdom. As conditions precedent to their recognition of American sovereignty they demand the expulsion of the friars, the return to the people of malappropriated property, and the right to have the Catholic parishes served by secular priests, who shall, like other Philippine colonists of the United States, be subject to the same laws and be held to the same responsibilities to the law as are other colonists."

Against these reasons, however, stand several provisions in the Treaty of Paris, by which the islands were ceded to the United States. Article VIII. of the treaty provides:

"That the relinquishment, or cession, as the case may be [of the public domain in the Philippines], . . . can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be."

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says that the demand for the expulsion of the friars "created annoyance" in Washington, and "will not be considered by the Government." He goes on:

"General MacArthur, the Filipino commission, or even the President under no circumstances will grant this demand. It can be said without fear of contradiction that no such action will be taken by this Government in any event. To act in the matter would mean an abrogation of the treaty of peace under which we secured the islands from Spain, because Article X. of that treaty specifically provides:

"'The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured to the free exercise of their religion.'

"Several other propositions are covered by the last words of the ninth article of the treaty of peace with Spain, which reads:

"'The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.'

"It can be said that the strict letter and intent of the treaty will

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be adhered to by this government, and nothing will be countenanced having any other end in view. Before anything will be done by this Government the Filipinos must accept the amnesty proclamation and comply with all of its conditions."

Yet the Chicago *Times-Herald* believes that "the problem will be solved ultimately" and solved satisfactorily. It will be done, it says, "by the establishment of universal civil liberty and the denial of special privileges. Under the American dominion all men will enjoy equal laws, and if the friars have oppressed the natives in the past they will not have this power in the future. For any wrongs they commit they will have to answer in the courts, and the causes for friction will finally disappear."

THE SALOON IN MANILA.

HAROLD MARTIN, a representative of the Associated Press in Manila, writes an article on liquor-drinking in the Philippine capital which the New York *Evening Post* calls "the most intelligent statement as to the saloon in Manila which we have yet seen," and which, it says, "bears internal evidence of fairness in presentation." The facts, continues the same paper, "leave no room for doubt that the American authorities have been grossly remiss in the license which they have allowed liquor-selling. . . . It will certainly be a crying scandal if something is not done speedily in the matter." The New York *Independent*, in which Mr. Martin's article appears, says that the article "lacks just one thing, the custom-house statistics of the amount of liquor, wines, and beer imported into Manila since American occupation, as compared with the amount imported under Spanish occupation. Mr. Martin asked for these figures, and the custom-house authorities were ready to give them, but the Manila governor refused to allow them to be given on the plea that it would take too much time to compile them. We do not believe the plea ingenuous."

Mr. Martin declares that "the great increase in the sale of liquor since we occupied this city two years ago is due to our continued presence here; Americans do the drinking. There is to-day no appreciable increase in drinking among the original inhabitants of Manila. If we left the Philippines to-morrow Manila would return to its three saloons and its many little wine-rooms selling Spanish wines and native *bino*, because these would satisfy the local demand for liquid refreshments and intoxicants." The natives, Mr. Martin declares, are very temperate. "I have been in these islands for one year," he says, "and I have yet to see an intoxicated native"; and older residents of Manila bear similar testimony. Our soldiers, on the other hand, partly because of the hot climate, partly because of the leisure hours with little to do except drink, and partly because of the feelings of license and freedom from moral restraint incident to army life, drink more than they would at home.

Much has been written about the increase or decrease of the number of saloons in Manila since American occupation. Some writers have declared that they have multiplied from three to nearly two hundred, while others have stoutly maintained that they have decreased from four thousand to less than one-quarter of that number. Each contention seems to have some truth on its side. Mr. Martin explains that the saloons have increased in number from three to 170, with 53 licenses for the wholesale distribution of liquor, while the native wine-rooms have decreased from about 4,000 to some 700. "I believe," he adds, "that one well-patronized saloon here or at home is accountable for as much drunkenness and disorder as were one thousand of these wine rooms in Manila."

Ninety per cent. of the patrons of the Manila saloons, says Mr. Martin, are American soldiers, officers, and civilians. The ensuing drunkenness and disorder he describes thus:

All day long the Escolta [Manila's main street] is filled with American soldiers, and at certain times, especially when the troops in and near Manila have been paid off, the street is very well filled with drunken men. At such times ladies are subject to unpleasant experiences if on the Escolta, and private cabs and carriages are often forcibly occupied by our drunken and hilarious troops. During two days following a recent pay-day 25 drunken soldiers were arrested by the Escolta police, and convictions against all were secured, while many more were gathered in, given time to sober up in the guard house, and then discharged. The police will only arrest a drunken soldier when he is creating a disturbance. Three drunken American officers have been arrested on the Escolta, two of whom have been discharged from the service. There is every day more or less disorder and drunken rowdyism on this street; certain unsavory corners always have their quota of saloon loungers, and no one familiar with the street would be astonished at any sudden uproar which might occur there. Reasons to account for any such commotion are in every one's mind. It is unfortunate that the main thoroughfare of the city should also be the main drinking-ground, and it has been suggested to the proper authorities that no saloons be allowed on the Escolta. It would be a simple matter to make them go elsewhere, but General Otis never took any action in the matter, and efforts to effect their removal have therefore been futile."

What do the Filipinos, who are asked to adopt American civilization, think of all this? Mr. Martin says:

"The Filipino people, like any other people in the world, form their judgment of another race by the men of that other race with whom they come in contact. In the matter of drinking they believe the whole American people to be on a par with the drunken element of our present army of occupation. They don't like us and decline to give us the benefit of the doubt. A temperate people themselves, they have a deep contempt for drunkenness.

"I do not believe our advent to the Philippines has yet caused any appreciable increase of drinking among the islanders; this effect may possibly come later. We have brought our own vices to this land, and up to the present time we alone indulge in intemperance. When the Filipinos consider the matter at all, they say our men are fools not to realize their excesses will eventually kill them, and they marvel at the American lack of self-control in the matter of drinking as exemplified by our army."

Was Woman Made to Work?—An interesting legal decision rendered in Chicago is thus described in the June issue of *The American Lawyer* (New York):

"'A woman can not be a vagrant, because woman was not made to work,' was the novel decision of a jury in Chicago recently. The case on trial was that of a woman twenty-six years old, who, it was charged, had begged at Michigan Avenue houses for the last three years.

"Kate Kane Rossi defended the prisoner. After the testimony had been taken Mrs. Rossi set forth her view of the case, but failed to convince the justice that woman was not made to work. Finding her ideas not in accord with those of the court, Lawyer Rossi demanded a jury trial, and twelve men were impaneled.

"To them she repeated her arguments in greater detail. The vagrancy statute, she said, defined a vagrant as 'any person who is idle, remains idle, and refuses to work.' A woman, she declared, never could come under that provision, as woman was not made to work. Custom, history, and tradition were called upon to show one instance in which woman was regarded as a being who had been created to work. She quoted poetry to show that woman was made to live a life of luxury. Did the jury remember the woman who wore 'rings on her fingers and bells on her toes'? Did they recall the line from the poet: 'Woman, woman, lovely woman'? How could 'lovely woman' be supposed to handle mortar on a cold day? Of course, woman had been compelled to work during the last couple of centuries, but that was owing to the fact that man, through his inability to provide for her, had compelled her to make a slave of herself. In so doing, man had gone against nature. The fact remained that not one line in all history showed that woman was intended to toil. Tradition, the attorney said, was above all law, and tradition showed that woman was a doll to be petted.

"That being established, she argued, woman did not come

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under the ban of the statute as a person who should be apprehended if not 'working.'

"The jury promptly returned a verdict supporting the theory of the defense, and the prisoner was discharged."

A Second Socialist Candidate for President.—The De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor Party, not content with the Debs-Harriman ticket already nominated by the Socialists, has decided to run candidates of its own. At the recent Socialist Labor convention in New York, Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn, Mass., was nominated for president, and Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburg, Pa., for vice-president. Mr. Malloney is a machinist by trade, and has been state organizer of the party in Massachusetts. Two years ago he was the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts District. The New York *People* says of his nomination: "The presidency of the United States belongs of right to the working class, who must and shall some day take it. The working class can take it *now* by electing Joseph Malloney."

JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,

Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGNER: "How are your Senators elected?" American: "None of them will tell."—*Puck.*

SOME mayors cut considerable ice. In other cases the ice cuts the mayor.—*The New York Press.*

RUSSIA could suppress the Chinese rioters, but who would suppress Russia?—*The Indianapolis News.*

THE Chinese are to blame for all these wars, anyway. They invented gunpowder.—*The Baltimore American.*

IN time the verb, "to roosevelt," ought to fill a long-felt want in the English language.—*The Detroit News.*

THE turning of public interest Chinawards will eliminate the whisker feature from the war pictures.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

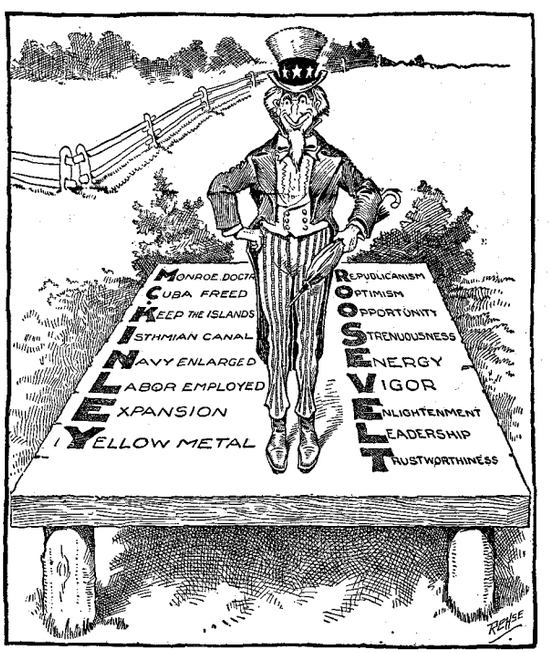
THE Clark and Daly factions each denounces the other as a disgrace to the State of Montana. They're both right.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ALL of us hope that it will not cost the lives of more than 1,200 or 1,500 United States soldiers and marines to protect the lives of the 84 missionaries who are in danger.—*The Detroit News.*

THESE Chinese towns have perfectly ridiculous names. Why can't they call themselves something sensible, like Skowhegan, for instance, or Punxsutawney, or Caucomgomoc, or Kalamazoo?—*The Boston Globe.*

"YOUR life is like a romance with each session of Congress as a chapter, isn't it:" exclaimed the highly imaginative young woman. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "and there is a lot of excitement sometimes in wondering whether there is going to be any 'continued in our next.'"—*The Washington Star.*

"WHAT is the cause of your antipathy to foreigners?" asked the knowledge-seeker. "Well," answered the Chinaman, "we're afraid pretty soon we'll be having trolley cars, and then we'll be told to step lively, and then we'll have franchise scandals in our city councils, and altogether we feel as if we were taking terrible chances."—*The Washington Star.*



UNCLE SAM: "The candidates are my platform."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

IN connection with the far Eastern trouble, readers will find the following simple rules for pronunciation of Chinese names, taken from the Boston *Transcript*, serviceable: "The vowels in these names are uniformly those of the Italian or continental alphabet—namely: (1) *a* always about as *a* in far; *e* always approximately as *e* in they or then; *i* like *i* in machine or pin; *o* as either the *o* of song or how; and *u* always as the *u* of rule. (2) Also, it should be remembered, every syllable has an independent value and should be given that value in pronunciation. (3) As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written."

In some instances, however, English usage prescribes a special pronunciation for Chinese names. The words in the following list, while exemplifying in the main the foregoing rules, are spelled and pronounced as in the Standard Dictionary, so far as there given. Nearly every European nation has its own method of transliterating Chinese sounds. Readers will therefore often find the same name spelled in several different ways.

Chefu (or Che-Foo)	chî-fū'. (Chinese, chê-fū'.)
Fukien	fū'kî-en"
Hoang Ho	ho-ăng"=ho'.
Liau-Tong	lî-au"=teng'.
Li Hung Chang	lî=hŭng=chăng.
Nanking	nan"king'. (Chinese, năn"king'.)
Nieh	nĭ'ê.
Peking	pi"king'.
Shanghai	shang-hai. / shăng-hā'i (Chinese).
Shangtung	shăng-tūng'.
Taku	tā'kū.
Tien-Tsin	tî-en'=tsîn".
Tsung-li-Yamen	tsŭng"=lî"=yā'men.
Wei-hai-wei	wê'i=hai=wê'i.
Yang-tse-kiang	yang"-tsê"-ki-ăng', (Chinese, yăng=tsê"=kî-ăng'.)

a (as in sofa), ą (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), H=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ń (bon) F., ŋ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), e (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ü (düne) Ger., ŭ (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

WERE SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS THE RESULT OF COLLABORATION?

RECENT writers on the Bacon-Shakespeare discussion who differ radically on the main question seem to agree on one point, and that is that the plays, or many of them, were the result of collaboration, and that whether or not the bard of Avon wrote the plays, the author had aid from some of his contemporary dramatists. Two books, just published, and giving the *pros* and *cons* of the argument, lead to this conclusion. Charles Allen (of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts), in his "Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question," assails the Baconian theory at many points. He deals at length with the legal aspects of the plays, and attempts to show that Lord Bacon would never have made such palpable legal errors as appear. He discusses also the lives and environments of the two men. Shakespeare's supposed indifference to fame, which left behind him nothing to reveal his personal habits or relations, is in contrast with Bacon's great care for his writings, the preservation of which led to an intimate knowledge of the man. As to the literary side, Bacon was unfamiliar with English poetry, and the verse he did write was far below what one might term the poorest in Shakespeare. Judge Allen says, however, that the prevalent opinion is that Shakespeare received help, collaboration among playwrights being common at that time. Jonson wrote with Chapman, Marston, Dekker, and Fletcher; Fletcher wrote with Beaumont, Massinger, and Shirley; and Marlowe wrote with Nash and Day. There is enough evidence that Shakespeare wrote with some one. "King Henry VI.," "Titus Andronicus," "Timon of Athens," "Pericles," and "King Henry VIII.," plays usually attributed to Shakespeare entirely, bear signs of being composed in parts by others; and even "The Taming of the Shrew," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Hamlet" are not free from suspicion. The author writes:

"It is now confidently maintained that 'King Henry VIII.,' one of the latest plays in point of time, was written in part by Fletcher. Ward cites Tennyson, Spedding, Hickson, Fleary, Furnivall, Dowden, Ingram, W. B. Donne, and Browning as holding this opinion. . . . It is not too much to say that in the general view of the critics Shakespeare to some extent worked in various plays in cooperation with others, or rendered aid to them, or received aid from them. . . . If such collaboration is established on the part of the writer of any of the Shakespearian plays, it makes against the Baconian theory of authorship. It is not likely that Bacon would unite with any of the ordinary playwriters in the production of plays."

The alterations which have occurred in many of the plays, showing knowledge of stagecraft, is another point against the Baconian theory, for Bacon's life was apart from the theater. Besides which, if Shakespeare had not written the plays, rival dramatists, of which there were many, would have called attention to the fact; but no word about it is to be found.

On the other side of the argument, and in contention that Shakespeare did not write the plays, a book has recently appeared entitled "Shaksper, not Shakespeare," by W. H. Edwards. In his introduction, Mr. Edwards says:

"In the pages to follow, I assert and prove that the Shakespeare plays were not written for William Shaksper's Theater, and that no one of them was ever played at his theater, except in special scenes, or in pantomime; and also that no man during his lifetime attributed the plays to William Shaksper, or suspected him of any authorship whatever. I assert and prove that until the issue of the First Folio of the Collected Plays in 1623, years after the death of William Shakesper, these plays, singly or collectively, had no reputation whatever."

With this in view, Mr. Edwards sketches the life of Shaksper, who, he asserts, was merely a money-maker, a type of the Shylock class. While Mr. Edwards does not uphold the Baconian idea, he advances the following theory:

"The name Shakespeare is quite another etymologically and orthographically from Shagsper, or Shakspere, or Shaksper, or Shaxpeyr, or Shackyspere, or Shaxper. It is not in evidence that any author lived in the age of Elizabeth whose family and baptismal name was William Shakespeare, or Shake-speare. There is no such historical man—no individual known who bore that name—and the inference is fair that the name as printed upon certain poems and plays was a pseudonym, like that of 'Mark Twain' or of 'George Eliot.'"

Finally, in summing up, Mr. Edwards writes that it was impossible for one springing from such a stock, so meagerly brought up and so poorly equipped, to have gained a knowledge of so many languages and of the English Bible; or to have had such ideas of courtiers and court life. Again, it is impossible that a man of such learning and literary genius should have died, leaving no immediate impression upon his town or countrymen. And, finally, he asks the question, "Who did write the 'Shakespeare' plays?" and he answers it in part by saying:

"It would seem, then, to humbler individuals that possibly either one of the writers named and some score others might have worked on the Shakespeare plays without violence to probability. I would suggest that searchlights be turned on the judicious Hooper, or the worthy Donne, or the learned Coke, or Tobie Matthew, or Lord Burleigh himself . . . or the many acknowledged playwriters of that age, university men, who wrote singly or in collaboration—Daniel, Marlowe, Greene, and the rest."

MAETERLINCK ON THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

"WHAT, in a word, is Maeterlinck's gospel?" asks the editor of the London *Academy*, and he proceeds to answer that it is "to preach the supremacy, the sufficiency, and the imperishable beauty of soul." If the answer is inadequate, we have in *The Fortnightly Review* (June) Maeterlinck's own answer, in an article of twenty-two pages on "The Evolution of Mystery." The Belgian poet, as we all know, has been classified among the mystics. He seems in the first sentence of his article to accept and to justify the title. "It is not unreasonable to believe," he begins, "that the paramount interest of life, that all that is truly lofty and remarkable in the destiny of man, reposes almost entirely in the mystery that surrounds us; in the two mysteries, it may be, that are mightiest, most dreadful of all—fatality and death." A little later he adds: "I, too, believe . . . that the study of mystery in all its forms is the noblest to which the mind of man can devote itself." He proceeds thereupon to consider what conception of the universe it is that must to-day underlie and sustain great artistic interpretations of life. And the first point that he makes is that "we have not the right, when confronted by ideas so vast, ideas whose results are so highly important, to select the one which seems most magnificent to us, most beautiful, or most attractive." "But the duty lies on us to choose the idea which seems truest." Its definition may elude us; it may carry no reassurance to our life. No matter:

"The beauty or dignity of the attitude we shall assume no longer is matter of moment. It is truth and sincerity that are called for to-day for the facing of all things—how much more when mystery confronts us! In the past, the prostration of man, his bending the knee, seemed beautiful because of what in the past was held to be true. We have acquired no fresh certitude, perhaps; but for us, none the less, the truth of the past has ceased to be true. We have not bridged the unknown; but still, tho we know not what it is, we do partially know what it is not; and it is before this we should bow were the attitude of our fathers to be once more assumed by us. For altho it has not, perhaps, been incontrovertibly proved that the unknown is neither vigi-

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lant, personal, sovereignly intelligent, nor sovereignly just, that it possesses neither the power nor the passions, intentions, virtues, and vices of man, it is still incomparably more probable that the unknown is entirely indifferent to all that appears of supreme importance in this life of ours. It is incomparably more probable that if, in the vast and eternal scheme of the unknown, a minute and ephemeral place be reserved for man, his actions, be he mightiest, best, or worst, will be as unimportant there as the movements of the obscurest geological cell in the history of ocean or continent."

This conception of man's relation to the universe is not the conception that underlies all of Maeterlinck's dramas; in fact, these reflections have been awakened, he says, on reading his own dramas, and he criticizes those dramas as follows:

"The keynote of these little plays is dread of the unknown that surrounds us. I, or rather some obscure poetical feeling within me (for with the sincerest of poets a division must often be made between the instinctive feeling of their art and the thoughts of their real life), seemed to believe in a species of monstrous, invisible, fatal power that gave heed to our every action, and was hostile to our smile, to our life, to our peace, and our love. Its intentions could not be divined, but the spirit of the drama assumed them to be malevolent always. In its essence, perhaps, this power was just, but only in anger; and it exercised justice in a manner so crooked, so secret, so sluggish and remote, that its punishments—for rewards there were never—took the semblance of inexplicable, arbitrary acts of fate. We had there, in a word, more or less the idea of the God of the Christians, blent with that of fatality of old, lurking in nature's impenetrable twilight, whence it eagerly watched, contested, and saddened the projects, the feelings, the thoughts, and the happiness of man.

"This unknown would most frequently appear in the shape of death. The presence of death—infinite, menacing, forever treacherously active—filled every interstice of the poem. The problem of existence was answered only by the enigma of annihilation. And it was a callous, inexorable death; blind, and groping its mysterious way with only chance to guide it; laying its hands preferentially on the youngest and the least unhappy, for that these held themselves less motionless than others, and that every too sudden movement in the night arrested its attention. And round it were only poor little trembling elementary creatures, who shivered for an instant and wept, on the brink of a gulf; and their words and their tears had importance only from the fact that each word they spoke and each tear they shed fell into this gulf, and resounded therein so strangely at times as to lead one to think that the gulf must be vast if tear or word, as it fell, could send forth so confused and muffled a sound."

Such a conception of life he now terms "not healthy." It may be truth, but it is "one of those profound but sterile truths which the poet may salute as he passes on his way," but with which he should not abide. For tho man may be nothing, his efforts a jest, his existence a miserable accident, yet *to us* our life, our planet, are the only important phenomena in the history of the worlds; and this latter truth is of the two the truer from our human point of view. It can do us the most good and brings with it the uttermost hope.

The strangest feature of the present time, Maeterlinck goes on to say, is the confusion which reigns in our instincts and feelings and ideas on the subject of the intervention of the unknown or the mysterious in the truly grave events of life; and this confusion is clearly discernible in the poets and other interpreters of life. The possession of a dominant idea must confer power on the poet, but only so long as he has no doubt as to the value of this idea. Thus the idea of heroic duty fills a large space in the tragedies of Corneille, absolute faith in the dramas of Calderon, the tyranny of destiny in the works of Sophocles. Immanent justice is another dominant idea that has furnished similar power. Maeterlinck passes these all in brief review, and finds none of them any longer sufficient to dominate. Fatality seems to have been the preeminent tragical force, and is still the thought to which the interpreter of life unceasingly turns, tho he to-day endeavors to transform it, to make it more attractive. "It may safely be said," says the writer, "that the poet who could find to-day, in material science, the unknown that surrounds us, or in his own heart, the equivalent for ancient fatality—a force, that is, of equally resistless predestination, a force as universally admitted—would infallibly produce a masterpiece. It is true, however, that he would have, at the same time, to solve the mighty enigma for whose word we are all of us seeking; wherefore it is none too likely that this supposition will be realized soon."

But fatality requires supernatural interventions such as the modern reader can no longer seriously consider:

"It is no longer possible for him to regard them seriously in the depths of his consciousness, tho it be against his will, and perhaps without his knowledge. His conception of the universe is other. He no longer detects the working of a narrow, determined, obstinate, violent will in the multitude of forces that strive in him and about him. He knows that the criminal whom he may meet in actual life has been urged into crime by misfortune, education, atavism, or by movements of passion which he has himself experienced and subdued, while recognizing that there might have been circumstances in which their repression would have been a matter of exceeding difficulty. He will not, it is true, always be able to discover the cause of these misfortunes, or of these movements of passion; and his endeavor to account for the injustice of education or heredity will probably be no less unsuccessful. But for all that he will no longer incline to attribute a particular crime to the wrath of a God, the direct intervention of hell, or a series of changeless decrees inscribed in the book of fate. Why ask of him, then, to accept in a poem an explanation he rejects in life? Is the poet's duty not rather to furnish an explanation loftier, clearer, more widely and profoundly human, than any his reader can find for himself?"

The truth is, says Maeterlinck, that the hour has perhaps come for "the earnest revision of the symbols, the images, sentiments, beauty, wherewith we still seek to glorify in us the spectacle of the world," for these symbols no longer bear a vital relation to our actual life. To what then must the interpreters of life turn? We quote again:

"We shall not reduce the part of the infinite and the mysterious by employing other images, by framing other and juster conceptions. Do what we may, this part can never be lessened. It will always be found deep down in the heart of men, at the root of each problem, pervading the universe. And for all that the substance, the place of these mysteries, may seem to have changed, their extent and power remain forever the same. Has not—to take but one instance—has not the phenomenon of the existence, everywhere among us, of a kind of supreme and wholly spiritual justice, unarmed, unadorned, unequipped, moving slowly, but unswervingly ever, remaining stable and changeless in a world where injustice would seem to reign—has this phenomenon not cause and effect as deep, as exhaustless—is it not as astounding, as admirable—as the wisdom of an eternal and omnipresent Judge? Should this Judge be held more convincing for that He is less conceivable? Are fewer sources of beauty, or occasions for genius to exercise insight and power, to be found in what can be explained than in that which is, *a priori*, inexplicable?"

And the most awful mystery of all, the mystery of death, that too has lost most of its terror; its weight no longer oppresses each of our actions; it no longer intrudes itself into our morality. But is our morality any the less lofty, less pure, because of the disinterestedness it has thus acquired? Maeterlinck admits that the true alarm of the soul, the great fear which stirs other instincts than that of mere self-preservation, is not called forth by mere material mystery, by mere psychological justice, by the incomprehensible in Nature. What we really dread is the presence of a God, a permanent invisible justice or a vigilant eternal Providence. "But," he asks, "does the 'interpreter of life,' who succeeds in arousing this fear, bring us thereby nearer to truth, and

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is it his mission to convey to us sorrow, and trouble, and painful emotion, or peace, satisfaction, tranquillity, and light?"

What, then, are we to conclude from all this? asks the writer in closing, and he answers as follows:

"Many things, if one will, but this above all: that it behooves the 'interpreter of life,' no less than those who are living that life, to exercise greatest care in their manner of handling and admitting mystery, and to discard the belief that whatever is noblest and best in life or in drama must of necessity rest in the part that admits of no explanation. There are many most beautiful, most human, most admirable works which are almost entirely free from this 'disquiet of universal mystery.' We derive neither greatness, sublimity, nor depth from unceasingly fixing our thoughts on the infinite and the unknown. . . . We should never yield to the mysterious, resistless, invisible—never yield, or lay down our arms, resignedly accepting the inactive silence they bring, except at such times as their intervention is strikingly real, and actually perceptible, intelligent, and moral; but their intervention, within these limits, is rarer than one imagines. Until mystery of this kind reveal itself, we shall do well, without therefore denying its existence, never to halt or abandon our effort, never to cast down our eyes in submission or be satisfied with silence."

GERMAN AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GREEK.

VARIOUS educational events during the past two decades have pointed to a widespread tendency to relegate the ancient classical languages to a position of far less importance than that which they have held since the Revival of Learning. First Harvard some fifteen years ago dropped Latin and Greek as required studies in the college curriculum; then Cornell abandoned them as necessary for the degree of bachelor of arts; and this year Columbia has done the same. The example of these great universities has been followed by many other institutions, and the tendency seems to be steadily growing. In secondary schools, also, Greek appears to be doomed, in the opinion of many educators. Latin will, it is thought, always hold its own in the schools, at any rate in its elementary aspect, as a useful linguistic and scientific help. Since, therefore, Greek, both elementary and advanced, will probably be relegated sooner or later to the university as an elective study, the question of a fitting substitute for it in the high school is an important one. Mr. William Cranston Lawton, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), thinks that in German we shall find this substitute, and that it will be the earliest foreign language studied in our schools, Latin taking the first place when the high school is reached. Our nearest neighbors ethnologically and linguistically are undoubtedly the Germans and the Romans, Mr. Lawton argues, and therefore their languages will be most useful to us. Of German he writes:

"It is to-day, and must long remain, the chief instrument of utterance for the most advanced specialists in many fields of research. It is needless to argue this point, to any one who knows Germany at all. The wonderful organization of its scholarly forces has won in this century a thousand peaceful victories as signal as Sadowa or Sedan. For example, a man who knows nothing of Blass or Brugmann, Mommsen or Böckh,—yea, add Furtwängler and Dörpfeld, Roscher and Iwan von Müller.—has no right to call himself a classical teacher at all. He can not breathe the same intellectual air with the poorest-paid gymnasium instructor in German Elsass or Pomerania. If he does not know his own ignorance, so much the worse. In general, the man who has no well-thumbed German books upon his desk is not to be counted among scholars. This condition of things may pass away, but not until we first assimilate the high-piled results of German research, and rival, not to say improve upon, the organization of German scholarship. That tremendous task will keep busy the three generations of the incoming century, at least.

"Meantime, German should be the first foreign language studied in our schools. The tenth year is quite late enough to begin it. In four or five years it could be really mastered as a working tool. Nor should the best literature be long postponed. The supreme masterpieces, indeed, Faust, Wallenstein, Nathan, are ill suited for children. Most of Wilhelm Tell or Hermann and Dorothea could be read in grammar schools. But perhaps the greatest wealth of the German speech is in ballad and lyric. The vocabulary of this literature, also, is very close to the hearty homely Saxon English of our own homes and hearts. Scores, if not hundreds, of such lyrics as Uhland's should be stored in the memory of every child of fourteen or fifteen."

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS—"A POET WITH A HEARTACHE."

AMONG the younger poets of England, Mr. Arthur Symons has held for some years a position of honor. He is distinctly a minor poet, however, and his recently published book, "Images of Good and Evil," is regarded by the leading English critics as displaying all the chief limitations characteristic of his work in the past. The London *Academy* terms him a "poet with a heartache," and says that he is "all cries, and laments, and regrets".

"The sun never shines upon him, the birds never sing. He is tired of sorrow, he is tired of rapture, and he 'would wash the dust of the world in a soft green flood.' We have searched his book in vain for one single healthy emotion. Even the spring is a distress:

> Something has died in my heart: is it death or sleep?
> I know not, but I have forgotten the meaning of spring.

And yet in his own perverse way Mr. Symons is a poet. His diction is simple and often exquisite; many of his passages have a haunting and melancholy beauty, but it is the beauty of emotion, not of feeling.

"He is ever dallying with a maudlin sentiment that, with him, goes by the name of love. It is never absent from his observation of life. When he sees old women 'creeping with little satchels down the street,' what is the thought that animates his mood? That age comes bringing its own lamp? Oh, no!

> And all these have been loved,
> And not one ruinous body has not moved
> The heart of man's desire, nor has not seemed
> Immortal in the eyes of one who dreamed
> The dream that men call love. This is the end
> Of much fair flesh; it is for this you tend
> Your delicate bodies many careful years,
> To be this thing of laughter and of tears,
> To be this living judgment of the dead,
> An old grey woman with a shaking head.

Here is his song to 'Night':

> I have loved wind and light,
> And the bright sea,
> But, holy and most secret Night,
> Not as I love and have loved thee.
>
> God, like all highest things,
> Hides light in shade,
> And in the night His visitings
> To sleep and dreams are clearliest made.
>
> Love, that knows all things well,
> Loves the night best;
> Joys whereof daylight dares not tell
> Are His, and the diviner rest.
>
> And Life, whom day shows plain
> His prison-bars,
> Feels the close walls and the hard chain
> Fade when the darkness brings the stars.

"In writing of Mr. Symons's poetry we cannot dissociate it from his philosophy of life, for the two are so mingled, and he insists on their conjunction. The sensuousness, to say nothing of the falseness, of some of his verse is objectionable. What are we to say of a poet who writes and prints such a passage as this?

> I drank your flesh, and when the soul brimmed up
> In that sufficing cup,
> Then, slowly, stedfastly, I drank your soul;
> Then I possessed you whole.

There is far too much of this kind of thing in the book."

The St. James's Gazette views Mr. Symons in a similar light:

"Among the younger men Mr. Symons stands, perhaps, alone for the austerity and sincere devotion with which, both as critic

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and poet, he has pursued the literary calling. That he has often pursued it into byways does not, tho it detracts from the value of his work, affect the question of its sincerity. The note of his work, as we propose to show, is narrow; his view lacks breadth and force; but within the bounds of a somewhat limited prospect of the literary field he has worked strenuously, and with a full share of the artistic spirit; and the very isolation of his work renders it an interesting subject for criticism.

"But Mr. Symons's 'literary spirit,' for all its sincerity, is not altogether satisfactory. His criticism, we have said, has made for the byways, and his poetry follows it. His judgment is that of the impressionist, and his inspiration is of precisely the same order. The large problem, the big canvas, have no attractions for him; he sees everything in a small corner—the corner of his own personality. And this is no doubt the reason that so very actual and lively a talent as he undoubtedly possesses has had so little influence in literature. It is very rarely that he shows anything like a wide humanity; his attitude is neither sympathetic nor altruistic. . . . Upon his own level he is a true poet and a sincere artist. His work is delicately finished; he is extremely skilful in metrical effects; he sees and feels natural beauty very keenly, and transfers it to poetry with great felicity. But in poetry natural beauty is one thing, spiritual beauty another. Without harmony of the two elements there can never be vital literature."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF STEPHEN CRANE.

THE late Mr. Stephen Crane was, as is well known, much more of a prophet in England than in his own country, and during his latter years he found it pleasant to make his home in a land where his work met such warm appreciation. Since his death, the English critical journals have with little or no exception expressed a high judgment of his literary abilities. *The Academy* (June 9) says:

"'The Red Badge of Courage' was published when he was twenty-five. This study of the psychological side of war, of its effect on a private soldier, justly won for him immediate recognition. Critics of all schools united in praise of that remarkable book, and the more wonderful did the performance appear when it became known that he had never seen a battle, that the whole was evolved from his imagination, fed by a long and minute study of military history. It is said that when he returned from the Græco-Turkish war he remarked to a friend: 'The Red Badge is all right.' It was all right.

"The same swift and unerring characterization, the same keen vision into the springs of motives, the same vivid phrasing, marked 'George's Mother.' Here, as in most of his other stories, and in all his episodes, the environment grows round the characters. He takes them at some period of emotional or physical stress, and, working from within outward, with quick, firm touches, vivifies them into life. Nowhere is this more evident than in the short sketches and studies that were, probably, after 'The Red Badge of Courage,' the real expression of his genius. His longer novels, tho not wanting in passages that show him at his best, suggest that in time he would have returned to the earlier instinct that prompted him to work upon a small canvas.

"As a writer he was very modern. He troubled himself little about style or literary art. But—rare gift—he saw for himself, and, like Mr. Steevens, he knew in a flash just what was essential to bring the picture vividly to the reader. His books are full of images and similes that not only fulfil their purpose of the moment, but live in the memory afterward. A super-refined literary taste might object to some of his phrases—to such a sentence as this, for example: 'By the very last star of truth, it is easier to steal eggs from under a hen than it was to change seats in the dingey,' to his colloquialisms, to the slang with which he peppers the talk of his men—but that was the man who looked at things with his own eyes, and was unafraid of his prepossessions. His gift of presenting the critical or dramatic moments in the lives of men and women was supreme. We could give a hundred examples."

Referring to "The Red Badge of Courage," *The Westminster Gazette* (June 5) says:

"The whole work was the outcome of an intensely vivid imagination joined with exhaustive study of all available documents and expressed as to its literary form in language which, if occasionally over-labored, was for the most part picturesque and powerful to the last degree. Mr. Crane's indebtedness to Kipling was not difficult to detect, while Bret Harte and Mark Twain were other writers suggested by certain qualities of his work. Perhaps we may reproduce in this connection what was said in this journal concerning another example of Mr. Stephen Crane's work—the volume of sketches and studies, to wit, entitled 'The Open Boat.' Mr. Crane, it was observed, is chiefly concerned to study character at special moments of stress and emotion, to depict a scene as it flashed on his imagination, regardless of anything that came before or anything that is to follow after. The men in 'The Open Boat,' who through a livelong night are in momentary terror of being swamped, all the while seeing themselves and each other with that peculiar intensity of vision which accompanies an acute crisis, could not be more poignantly described. This is descriptive narrative of the highest order. Or again, to pass to something less acute, the scenes in Mexico City, the race between Old Pop and Freddie, the kid from New York and the kid from San Francisco, with a hundred minute yet decisive touches, catching just the salient points of the crowd, and the landscape, and the blazing sun, are vividly colored and intensely real. The details are minute, yet extraordinarily well selected. You can scarcely find a wasted stroke or a random stroke in the whole volume."

Several of the English journals note the resemblance between Stephen Crane's career and that of the late G. W. Steevens, who was born in the same year. Says *Literature* (June 9):

"Like Steevens he was a man of letters who became a war correspondent from love of adventure and the desire to be in touch with the vivid realities of life; like Steevens he has died young, without having accomplished the best work of which those who knew him well believed him to be capable, as the result of maladies contracted while campaigning—tho not, like Steevens, in a beleaguered city. During the Cuban war he suffered first from malarial and then from yellow fever. His two illnesses permanently weakened his constitution. He was taken for rest and change to Badenweiler, in the Black Forest, but, even in that invigorating air, could not recover. The book by which he will be remembered is, without doubt, 'The Red Badge of Courage,' introduced to English readers by Mr. Heinemann. It describes a battle, identified by military historians with the battle of Chancellorsville, and is a marvelous study of the psychology of the soldier—the more marvellous when one remembers that, when he wrote the book, the author had never seen a war, and was only about five-and-twenty years of age. 'Maggie, a Girl of the Streets,' a book describing slum life in New York, also attracted a good deal of attention from the critics if not from the general public; but it was too full of the lurid realism in which very young men delight, to win favor with those who hold, with Aristotle, that *τὸ αἰσχρὸν*—the merely ugly—is out of place in works of art."

NOTES.

THE "Memoir" of Grant Allen by Mr. Edward Clodd, which has just been published in England, has no preface but the following:

"I do not know that any phrase or quotation has ever been of much use to me in life, but the passages most frequently on my lips are probably these:

"'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'

"'To live by law
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And because right is right to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.'
(Tennyson, 'Œnone.')"

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, upon being styled a "pro-Boer," recently published these few stanzas, as an answer to his accusers:

Friend, call me what you will: no jot care I:
I that shall stand for England till I die.
England! The England that rejoiced to see
Hellas unbound, Italy one and free;
The England that had tears for Poland's doom,
And in her heart for all the world made room;
The England from whose side I have not swerved;
The immortal England whom I too have served,
Accounting her all living lands above,
In justice and in mercy and in love.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

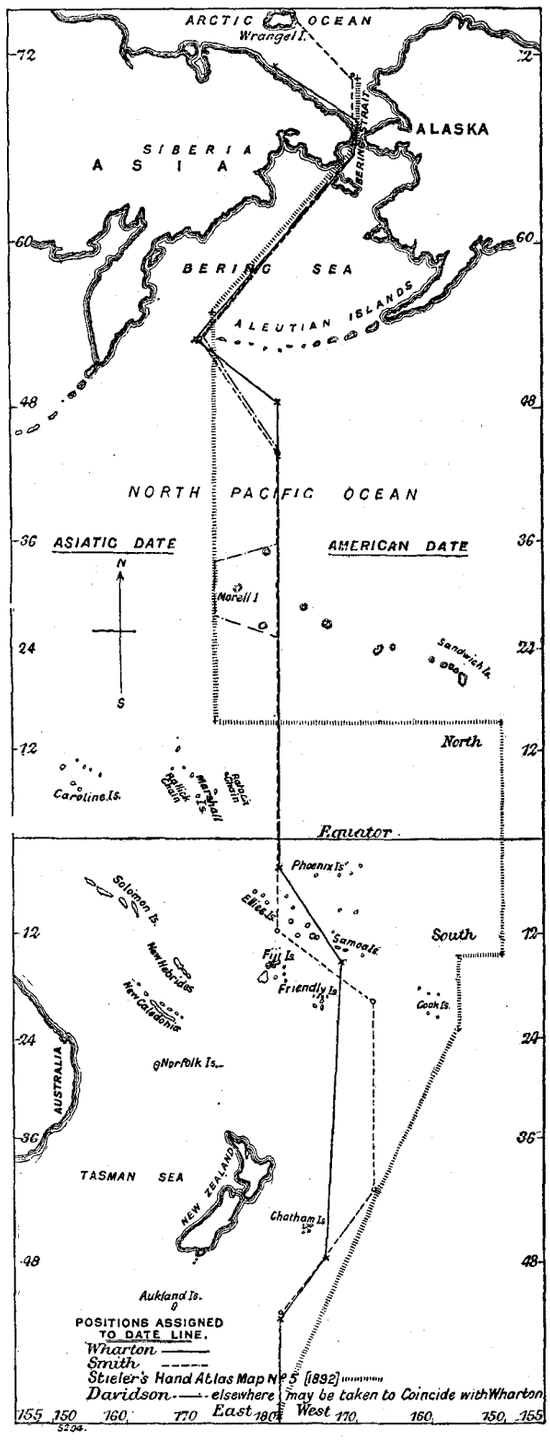
WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?

THIS question comes up from time to time as a matter of popular curiosity; but it is of greater interest now than usual, because the meridian of 180°, where the time reckoning of one hemisphere changes to that of the other, passes through what is beginning to be the centre of the political and military rivalries of the great world powers. The matter is treated clearly and interestingly in an unsigned article in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says the writer:

"Everybody knows that when we travel eastward we find the local time more and more ahead of that of the starting-place, and that the contrary is the case when we go westward. It follows that in the former case, when the traveler has gone over 180 degrees of longitude, his time is 12 hours ahead of that of his initial meridian, and that in the second case it is 12 hours behind. Thus, when it is 6 P.M. on Sunday in Paris, it is 6 A.M. on Monday for the eastward traveler and 6 A.M. on Sunday for the westward traveler. To make things agree, therefore, it is necessary in the first case for the traveler to call two successive days Monday, and in the second case for him to jump over Monday and pass from Sunday to Tuesday. This method is carried out by sailors when they cross the 180th degree of longitude; numberless travelers' tales, told by the fireside, have made this circumstance familiar, and the narrative of resulting complications is pleasant or otherwise, according to the temperament of the author.

"But, altho the change of date thus made on the 180th degree solves the question for sailors, it presents some complications when we come to the inhabited parts of the globe, so that sometimes there have to be three changes of date in one voyage of circumnavigation.

"Thus, after making the normal change of date at the 180th meridian, the travelers may come to a place that has preserved the date of the neighboring hemisphere. This comes from different causes, but especially from the fact that the Portuguese made their discoveries by sailing eastward, and the Spaniards theirs by sailing westward, and that both these nations penetrated into the opposite hemisphere; the result has been that the line of change of date, instead of coinciding with the 180° meridian, is peculiarly crooked. Since the middle of the present century, effort has been made to approximate it to the meridian; . . . but the line of change adopted today is still a curve that nowhere coincides with the meridian."



THE DATE LINE.

During the first half of the century, the writer goes on to say, the differences were considerable. The Philippines, for instance, had kept the American date, because the Spanish had reached the islands by sailing from the Pacific coast of America. The result was that Luzon and the Celebes, a Portuguese discovery, altho on the same meridian, used different dates: Luzon had the American date; Celebes, the Asiatic. To remedy this, the Archbishop of Manila decreed that December 30, 1844, should be immediately followed by January 1, 1845, thus adopting the Asiatic date for the islands under his jurisdiction. To quote again:

"The acquisition of Alaska by the United States has also had the effect of straightening out the line; this territory, which used to employ the Asiatic date, now naturally adopts the American.

"New modifications tending to make the date-line coincide with the meridian of 180° would be difficult to carry out at present, its direction being determined chiefly by the grouping of islands, and by the conditions peculiar to each group, conditions that depend on their relations with the outside world. In the course of time these circumstances will naturally be modified, and be followed by corresponding modifications in the position of the date-line. In any case, the assimilation, if it takes place at all, will take place gradually."

The question of the "date-line" is also taken up in *Knowledge*, May 1, by Dr. A. M. W. Downing, who gives the accompanying chart and explains it as follows:

"The line marked 'Wharton' is due to Admiral Sir W. Wharton, the hydrographer of the navy; that marked 'Smith' is taken from an article in *The Century Magazine* for September, 1899, by Mr. Benjamin E. Smith; that marked 'Davidson' is due to Professor Davidson, of the University of California. It will be remarked that Wharton and Davidson agree very closely, except in one or two unimportant details, affecting a small group of islands. By adopting either of these lines, it may be assumed, with some confidence, that we know 'where the day changes,' except, indeed, for the group of islands referred to, for which we must, I fear, for the present remain in doubt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wireless Telegraphy from a Balloon.—In an ascension made recently by Messrs. Vallot and Jean and Louis Lecarme, it was found, according to a note in *Cosmos*, that it is possible to communicate by wireless telegraphy between the earth and a freely rising balloon at great distances, without any conductor from the balloon to the ground. Their experiments demonstrated the following facts: (1) "That the receiver need not be connected to earth in long-distance transmission. (2) That when the balloon was rising vertically to a

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great height, signals were clearly perceived, altho the metallic conductors were prolongations one of the other . . . (3) The difference of potential between the two stations seems to make no sensible difference under the conditions described."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC TOUCH.

THE use of the so-called "coherer" as a receiver in wireless telegraphy has directed renewed attention to its remarkable properties. A recent investigation by Professor Bose, of Calcutta, shows that these properties are not so simple as have been supposed. The coherer is simply a tube filled with iron filings, whose conductivity to an electric current is suddenly increased when an electric wave, as in wireless telegraphy, falls upon it. It has been supposed that this was due to the "cohering" of the filings into a mass, under the influence of the wave, whence the name; but Professor Bose believes that this is not all. Says *The Electrical World*, in a notice of his experiments:

"Professor Bose shows that while molar action may take place between neighboring particles of a coherer, yet, broadly speaking, the action is deeper-seated and is molecular. When an electric wave impinges upon a substance the molecules in the surface are modified in their structure; that is to say, it is supposed that the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule is altered so that an allotropic modification of the same chemical substance is obtained as the 'radiation product.' The radiation product is chemically the same as the original substance, but is physically different, in the same way that graphite and soot may be considered to be allotropic varieties of carbon."

Not only is the mechanism of the coherer effect less simple than at first sight appears, but the effect itself is also more complex. Says the writer of the notice:

"It is shown that some substances in receivers increase in resistance upon electromagnetic wave stimulus instead of diminishing in resistance like iron filings. An arsenic receiver is said to become practically non-conducting under certain conditions, when acted upon by non-luminous electromagnetic waves. In this sense arsenic has a negative electric touch, as compared with iron, and a receiver of arsenic could not properly be called a coherer; if anything, it should be called a decoherer. Moreover, the same receiver may diminish in resistance with powerful radiation and increase in resistance with feeble radiation; or, be positive in strong and negative in weak radiation. This effect appears to have been also noticed by Dr. Lodge in the case of iron. It is stated that an iron-filing receiver may show positive touch, or fall in resistance, when exposed to radiation from a source up to, and within, a distance of 25 centimeters from that source. A critical distance is then reached at which no influence is felt. Beyond this critical distance the touch is negative or the incident rays produce increase of resistance. A receiver of freshly powdered arsenic behaves in just the opposite manner or is negative to strong and positive to weak radiation. Owing to this variation of behavior with the radiation intensity, it is necessary to define the touch as that exhibited in strong radiation."

In the coherer of wireless telegraphy, the effect is temporary; it is abolished at once by tapping the tube. Were this not so, of course, the device could not be used as a receiver. But Professor Bose finds that in some cases the change seems to be permanent. His general conclusions are stated as follows:

"The general results of the inquiry are clearly to the effect that when an electromagnetic wave, or wave train, falls upon a substance, it produces two classes of effects. One is the absorption of energy into the surface of the substance in the form of heat, presumably by giving rise to vibration or agitation in the molecules of the body. The other is an alteration of the atomic structure within the molecules or on the surface of the body. The former is the grosser and more clearly manifested effect with which we are all so familiar, as in the case of radiant energy received upon the surface of the skin from the sun, or in the case of heat developed in a copper wire by the absorption of the electromagnetic waves which run along its surface when the wire gives passage to a current. The effects within the molecule are, however, evanescent, minute, and relatively difficult to discover. They are the effects to which wireless telegraphy owes its possibility. These conditions may be roughly likened to changes produced on the sea-coast by the action of the ocean waves. The larger disturbances or erosion and land-sliding may be apparent to every observer from an elevated cliff on the shore, but every ripple that casts itself in sport upon the beach in the calmest weather produces small shiftings and disturbances in the sand which only a closer observation can discern."

THE AIR-SPLITTING TRAIN.

THE so-called "cigar-shaped" train tried recently with considerable success on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has already been described in these columns. We now present some comments on its performance from the railway journals. Says *The Railway Age* (June 15):

"The theory of the Adams system of passenger-car construction is that bodies so shaped as to offer the least resistance to the medium through which they pass can be propelled the more swiftly with a given expenditure of power. He contends that as much attention should be paid to the surface of a car body as to the hull of a yacht or steamship. The air is a fluid the same as water, and has relatively the same qualities of resistance. A train traveling on a calm day at the rate of seventy miles an hour encounters the force of a seventy-mile gale, and a seventy-mile gale will level insecure houses. Mr. Adams contends that the modern passenger-train is, of all things, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, the one exception that attempts, while defying a self-evident law of nature, to attain a high velocity."

In *The Railway and Engineering Review* (June 9) we are told that the inventor wishes it to be understood that the present train is purely one for experimental purposes, and is not intended to represent his ideal of one for regular use. Says this paper:

"It will be put to the severest tests, and altered from time to time, so as to ascertain the exact effect on speed of various plans of external construction. It has taken half a century to increase the speed of railway trains from three to five miles an hour. The tests thus far made of the Adams train indicate an increase of from seven to ten miles an hour, with a saving in fuel and a decrease in the size of the locomotives required."

Mr. Adams claims that it is mechanically impossible to exceed present railway speeds without reducing the air friction. He states the position as follows:

"The atmospheric resistance to a moving body increases in a proportion with the square of its velocity in miles per hour. This is conceded by all authorities. Architects estimate wind strains on buildings at the square of the velocity in miles per hour divided by 200; some use 100 as the divisor. Such experiments as have been made indicate that the former rule is more nearly correct. According to this formula the resistance to a square foot of surface at a speed of ten miles an hour is one half a pound; at twenty miles an hour it is two pounds; at thirty miles an hour, four and a half pounds. The following table shows the air pressure per square foot at all practical or possible railway speeds:

Speed of train in miles per hour.	Pressure per square foot in pounds
10	0.05
20	2
30	4.5
40	8
50	12.5
60	18
65	21
70	24.5
75	28
80	32
90	40.5
100	50
110	60.5
120	72

"Now a railway passenger-train of six cars presents about 600 square feet of resisting surface. At a speed of 60 miles an hour

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this demands a pull of 10,800 pounds on the part of the engine. Passenger-engines have tractive powers or 'pulls' of from 10,000 to 16,000 pounds. There are frictions other than atmospheric which must be overcome, such as wheel and axle friction, curves and grades. These, however, remain nearly constant with speed. None of them increase with speed, while some actually decrease. The atmospheric friction is the only one which increases with speed, and it increases very rapidly. At 60 miles an hour it has absorbed the greatest part of the power of the average locomotive; hence it is extremely difficult to greatly exceed this speed with engines of the ordinary power hauling six or more cars."

Opinions on the performance of Mr. Adams's train have not all been favorable, notwithstanding his claims of noteworthy success. For instance, *The Railroad Gazette* says:

"We record this experiment simply as a matter of passing curiosity and not because we have the slightest confidence in its making any change in railroad practise. It is possible that by housing in the engine and giving it a beak, as is done on some of the express engines of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, and that by covering the space between two consecutive cars and between the engine cab and the head car, the direct head resistance may be diminished somewhat. Indeed, we may confidently say that it will be diminished, but in an amount trifling compared with the total resistance. So far as concerns covering in the space between two cars, the saving would be but little, as a column of more or less quiet air fills that space all the time. It is likely that making the sides of the cars as smooth as possible, and turning the joints of the sheathing lengthwise, will diminish the skin friction a little. But here again the saving can be only a minute percentage of the total resistance. The element of flange friction remains just the same. If any wind is blowing, the chances are much against its being dead ahead, and a quartering wind will crowd the flanges over to one side or the other, causing friction there. To be sure, unless the wind were very strong, the flanges would almost immediately leave the rail to which they had been crowded, but in this way an oscillation is set up of the wheels between the rails, and here, we take it, is a retarding influence considerably more important than anything Mr. Adams can get rid of by housing in his train. Finally, it is a recognized principle among men who have to carry on the business of the world that it is not good economics to spend more to save money than the amount of money which you save. So we take it that it will be cheaper to burn somewhat more coal than to put on and maintain the housings required by Mr. Adams' scheme."

On the other hand, *The Scientific American*, which devotes its leading editorial column to Mr. Adams's train (June 9), regards its performance as epoch-making. It says:

"We are free to confess that, unless there has been some error in the timing or the distances, the results are without a parallel, and may be taken as establishing a record in high-speed railroad travel.

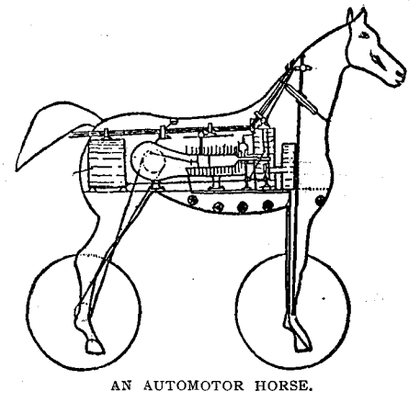
"While it is true that forty miles has, on other occasions, been run at a higher average speed than sixty-four miles an hour, the record has never been made under such unfavorable circumstances. The present run was made from start to stop with one slow-down to twenty miles an hour, and the line, on account of its grades and curvature, is not to be compared with the straight and level stretches of track over which phenomenal speeds have been hitherto attained.

"The most surprising records on this trial (which are such as may well strain the credulity of railroad men) were obtained over the 20.1 miles from Annapolis Junction to Trinidad, which were covered at the rate of 78.6 miles an hour. This would be a remarkable performance for a 57-ton engine if it were hauling a train of 170 tons over a level road; but when we bear in mind that the first 7 miles was on an up-grade of from 25 to 55 feet to the mile, and that to maintain the high average the last 5 miles of down grade was run at the rate of 102.8 miles per hour, it is evident that some abnormal conditions must have been present to render such a feat possible. There is no authentic record of such a speed having been attained, even for one mile; for altho a speed of 112 miles an hour was claimed to have been made by the Empire State Express, the officials of the New York Central road have rejected the record as being doubtful.

"The results of this most interesting experiment are not so surprising, if we bear in mind what the wind-shield has done for the bicyclist. The fastest riders can barely cover a mile, unpaced, in two minutes; but with a motocycle to pace him a rider has made the distance in one minute and nineteen seconds, and behind the more complete shelter of a locomotive and car the mile has been done in fifty-seven and four fifths seconds. It is natural to suppose that by smoothing out the train, as it were, and preventing the air from closing in upon platforms and trucks, a proportionate increase of speed would be realized. At the same time it can not be denied that the results are so unprecedented as to lend extraordinary interest to the trials which have yet to be made."

A HORSELESS HORSE.

A SO-CALLED "automotor horse," invented by M. Emile Langrenne, is described in *British Invention*. This device is simply a motor concealed in the figure of a horse, for use with ordinary street vehicles. Says the journal named above, as quoted in *The Electrical Review*:



AN AUTOMOTOR HORSE.

"We thought it a somewhat curious objection to the motor car that its one fault was that, unlike the ordinary horse carriage, it had nothing in front to steady it. Upon the first glance at our illustration it might be thought that the inventor of the automotor horse had had this very thought in mind; but the automotor horse is not intended to steady the motor-car; it is to take the place of the horse, containing within itself the motive power, by which it is to draw the carriage or conveyance behind it. The motor mechanism, which is contained within the body of the horse, consists of one or two motors supported upon cross-bars and driving through chains or belts the shafts of the driving wheels mounted on the hind-legs of the horse, as shown in our illustration.

"The steering is effected by means of reins or rods held by the rider or driver, the neck of the horse being, for this purpose, intersected and mounted upon ball bearings, the reins being attached to a cross head mounted on a vertical spindle, to the lower end of which are attached arms contained within the fore-legs and connected to the axle of the front wheels. We have no doubt that the appearance of M. Emile Langrenne's automotor horse in our streets will cause something of a sensation."

The following rather irreverent comment is made by *The Electrical Review* in its editorial column:

"In these columns, some time ago, attention was called to the forlorn appearance of the ordinary automobile, which looks like a vehicle in search of a horse. Designers have stuck so closely to the lines of the familiar horse vehicle that one feels a sense of loss and looks in vain for the absent horse when an automobile passes. A European inventor has proposed a bold and radical solution to this difficulty by making the automobile itself in the shape of a horse and hitching it in front of the ordinary carriage. . . . While it is claimed that the automobile horse is gentle and will not shy, that it is not afraid of newspapers in the road and will not fall down in the shafts, it is not said whether it will stand without being tied, switch its tail over the reins in fly-time, or chew up wooden fences and flower-plots. Information is anxiously awaited."

Sanitary Services of Gulls.—The American Ornithologists' Union appeals for money for hiring wardens to protect gulls while nesting. It is asserted that these birds, which are

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being destroyed by feather-hunters, are absolutely necessary as harbor scavengers. Says *The Sanitary Era:* "Simple economic considerations make it a matter of course that the gulls *must* be saved. An immense horde of them, which naturalists think number anywhere from a hundred thousand to a million, gorge twice a day in New York Bay upon garbage. As the hour of the 'dump' approaches, their multitudes fill the whole air to an immense height, over an area of several miles, then gradually settle on the sea in vast white sheets. The whistle of the police boat, the signal to 'dump,' seems to waft them simultaneously into the air, to gather, like dense snow-clouds, over the floating masses just emptied from the many scows. Imagine from what an amount of putrid matter these birds, as big as hens, save the adjacent beaches, not to speak of their perpetual gleaning in the actual harbors! And this is a specimen of what occurs at every port."

THE VISION OF INSECTS.

A SPECIAL phase of this subject has just received close attention in France. M. Felix Plateau reports to the French Zoological Society his numerous observations made with a view to finding out whether insects, in their visits to flowers, are guided in any way by their color sense. He concludes that they are not—a result contradictory to the beliefs of some other experts. Says M. Henri Coupin, in a description of M. Plateau's work contributed to *La Nature* (May 26):

"The question to be solved was this: Whatever may be the nature of the visual perception of insects, are those that visit flowers guided in their choice by the colors that these present to the human eye?

"The answer is in the negative; for,

"(1) In all cases where the observer avoids the errors that are often committed, resulting from differences in form, perfume, the abundance or accessibility of the nectar and the pollen, in the study of how insects behave with colored varieties of the same species, . . . he finds that they show total indifference to coloration.

"(2) If, with a given species, the varieties of distinct colors are in equal quantities, we see the insects not only passing without system from one color to another, but, according to the time or duration of the observation, we see them sometimes visit, in almost equal members, different varieties, and sometimes show an apparent preference for a certain color, while changing a little later to an equally illusory preference for another.

"(3) If, in a group of flowers of the same species, the colored varieties are represented by unequal quantities, we find, when observation has been sufficiently prolonged, that the numbers of visits of insects to most of the colors are nearly proportional to the number of flowers of these same colors.

"The alleged choice of colors thus does not exist. The actions of the insects themselves show us that they are perfectly indifferent to all the colors of corollas or inflorescences, so long as these contain either nectar or pollen.

"M. Felix Plateau follows these conclusions with a remark intended to prevent misapprehension of his idea. He admits that the insect can perceive the flowers at a distance, either because it sees their colors in the same way that we do, or because it distinguishes some sort of a contrast between the flowers and their surroundings. He believes that, concurrently with odor, tho in a much less degree, this vague visual perception can direct the insect toward the floral mass; but on its arrival, if the flowers differ from one another only in color, the insect shows by its behavior that it makes no difference at all to it whether the corollas are blue, red, yellow, white, or green."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Psychology of Reading.—Recent investigations by Erdmann and Dodge have an interesting bearing on the psychology of reading. Hitherto two views have prevailed—one that reading is effected solely by spelling, each letter being grasped and perceived for and by itself; the other that the words are grasped not exclusively letter by letter but in small groups of letters in the same spaces of time. We learn from a report in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane* that Erdmann and Dodge first ascertained through reflection of the left eye, while the head was kept in a steady position, that in reading an easily comprehensible text there is a regular change between periods of rest for the eye and periods of movement. The number of pauses, however, is much smaller than the number of the letters over which the eye glides, and its position remains, in a given case, almost unchanged as long as a legible text is used. If the text becomes more difficult, the number of pauses is increased a little, and where attention is given exclusively to the formation of words, as in printers' proofs, the number becomes three times as large. The next object was to ascertain whether reading is effected during the pauses of rest or whether the letters presented themselves with sufficient distinctness while the eye was moving to the right. Both investigators came to the conclusion that reading is effected exclusively during pauses for rest. On an average the eye glides, during a definite movement on the line, over a space of 1.52 to 2.08 centimeters, a space that contains about twelve to thirteen letters. The rapid change of the black and light textual elements—the letters and the interstices—makes it impossible for the eye to recognize the letters while it is in motion. It was also ascertained that by a very brief exercise of vision, while the eye is still, usually four letters, or five at the most, can be recognized at the same time, even when they do not occur in a sequence of words. In the case of such a sequence, however, four or five times as many letters can be read during the same interval of vision. In the short pauses for rest while reading, one recognizes the words solely from their optical collective form, if the letters are not too large, and such recognition is the easier as the words appear more characteristic and legible to the reader. Even a beginner can therefore with a little practise read not only without spelling, but with a visual grasp of whole words at a time. How far this capability may reach depends on the optical memory of the reader.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Opening of the American Association.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held this year in New York City. A new departure in meetings of this kind was the doing away with all excursions and general social functions, and the confining of the meetings strictly to business. Of this a writer in *Science* (June 22) says:

"There is much to be said for leaving the general arrangements for the meetings in the hands of a central administration and the cost to the association, and for abolishing free luncheons, free excursions, etc. Missionaries may be fed on charity, but business men prefer to pay their own bills. The association can no longer hope to carry science to the houses of the people, at least not in a city such as New York, but meets to promote its own interests and the interests of its members. The fact that these interests are identical with the interests of society is certainly a reason for satisfaction and pride, and should lead to the conduct of the meeting with added dignity.

"The fact that the association will be welcomed to New York by the local members rather than by the citizens of the city, and that the excursions will be scientific rather than sight-seeing in character, will probably not detract from the social intercourse which is one of the important functions of such meetings. Men of science wish to see and hear each other rather than onlookers and outsiders, and they are competent to decide what they wish to see in a city such as New York."

The Association met at Columbia University on Monday morning, June 25, when they were formally welcomed to the University by President Low, long a member, and after brief addresses by the retiring president, Mr. G. K. Gilbert, and the president-elect, Prof. R. S. Woodward, the members separated for the organization of the various working sections. Some account of the proceedings of the association will appear in these columns in a subsequent number.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE WORLD-WIDE REVIVAL OF BELIEF IN THE SPIRITUAL.

DURING the first seven or eight decades of the nineteenth century the intellectual world appeared to be absorbed in the endeavor to understand the mechanism of the universe—to "see the wheels go round." The material, the mechanical, everywhere ruled in the world of thought. But for about a quarter of a century, according to the belief of many observers of widely differing faiths, a new, subtle, but powerful influence has made itself felt. Lotze's great vision—"Mechanism everywhere essential, but everywhere subordinate"—appears to be increasingly realized. The storm center has changed, and the world is no longer distraught at the fear that "matter, matter only, is triumphant," but finds its intensest interest in studies of the dynamic, of the purpose that rules life, of the possibilities of the mind and spirit of man. This new tendency is particularly manifest in the churches. Dr. F. N. Riale, writing in *The Evangelist* (May 31), calls attention to these new influences which he believes to be present, and says:

"Ritschlism dominates everywhere. Its spirit pervades every theological and philosophical center. It has been said, 'Ritschl has produced one of the most important epochs in the religious thought of Germany since the days of Luther'; and as Germany goes, theologically, so goes the world. If Kant can be said to be the 'all-crushing one,' Ritschl is the 'all-conquering one,' and has taken down our idols so gently that it seemed like an act of worship. In their place he has brought us into such close touch with things religious, that we can only say, 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man,' that such a love, joy, and peace was possible, that such wells of water of eternal life could be brought forth in such spiritually dry and thirsty land, where there was nothing but theological barren wastes. He has enabled us to be 'witnesses of the Spirit' and say, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and 'with these eyes I see God.' He has helped us to see how we can be coupled on to the power-house of heaven, and be conscious of the companionship of God. Yea, more, hath made us realize that he that is spiritual knoweth all things, and he that is willing to be thus guided moment by moment realizes the heavenly heritage of a child of God.

"This trend of tendency is as clear as a beam of sunlight in Protestant Christendom also. The Keswick movement in England, the Northfield one in America, have this as their key thought: 'Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed—have you passed Pentecost?' The religious books that are read by thousands, where others are read by hundreds or tens, are such works as Meyer and Murray, which are little more than Ritschlism popularized, altho the writers and readers are scarcely aware of it. 'Die to yourself; let God live wholly in you, if you would fulfil heaven's high and holy purpose.' Under the great transformation, all things become new. . . . The very fact that both of these men, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Murray, are so widely sought for at all great gatherings for united Christian work, shows that the thought of the Spirit-filled life is the common denominator of Protestant Christianity at work. It is not surprising that the ministry of New York City recently expressed a conviction that, turning to the Spirit for power and guidance, we shall soon find the long-sought balm of Gilead to unite a disunited Christendom."

The Roman Catholic Church also is having its great awakening along just such lines as these, says the writer. Cardinal Gibbon's remark, "The Church is a bureau of administration, and it ought to become a group of apostles again," is, says Dr. Riale, one deep and clear note voicing this new feeling. The Hecker movement is another. The great soul of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulists, was one to whom the "inner voice" became more and more audible, remarks Dr. Riale. "We must listen to the inner voice, and let the mystic man speak through us," were the great Paulist's own words. The writer finds many other signs of this new movement in the religious horizon:

"Christian Science has made its wondrous strides and inroads into the very heart of the Church, by seizing on this all-powerful truth that God is not very far from any one of us; that we can come in touch with Him and stay in touch, and thus living, all the power of death and hell can not vanquish those that are rooted and grounded in this living faith.

"Many minor movements of similar trends have taken deep hold upon many, who have founded little coteries, just because of the mighty life-transforming influence that comes from recognizing the truth of the Spirit indwelling, from one or another view-point.

"One need scarcely say that the many therapeutic methods, such as 'rest cure,' 'power through repose,' and the 'gospel of relaxation,' all have their psychologic basis in this one mighty fact, that self-passivity is the absolute essential to the coming back of the great nature activity, to guide and direct the movements of life.

"All this certainly goes clearly to show that we are on the eve of a great spiritual discovery. 'It is in the air.' 'Everybody feels it.' Power from on high is within our grasp. How to grasp it, or have it grasp us, how we may grasp and hold Him, rather have Him grasp and hold us, is the question, the greatest and mightiest question the twentieth century has to face."

A CONVERT'S VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY VERSUS MOHAMMEDANISM.

THE question whether Christianity can reasonably be expected to make notable inroads on the Mohammedanism of the Orient has been variously answered, but the predominating view has not been an encouraging one to the Christian. Recently the Armenian pastor, Abraham Amirchanjanz, visited Europe in the interests of Christian work in the East, and brought with him a prominent Moslem convert to Christianity, Avetaranian, a descendant of Mohammed himself, who had been won for the Gospel by reading the New Testament. This man, represented as an able scholar, especially in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, has published an address on the prospects of the propaganda of Christianity among his former co-religionists, and expresses the following sentiments, in which the part to be played by "the Christian powers" and the sword is noteworthy:

The prospects of an overthrow of Islam by Christianity and Christian powers is greater than surface indications would lead us to believe. Islam, as a political power, no longer exists in Bulgaria. It was broken by the Russo-Turkish war of 1876–1878, and was practically abolished by the Berlin congress. Accordingly the greatest hindrance to the spread of Christianity in Bulgaria no longer exists. This is a fact of the most far-reaching importance, and already the Moslems are beginning to break with fundamental principles of their own faith through their contact with Christianity and the political freedom that now prevails in Bulgaria.

This disintegrating process is exhibiting its power wherever the activity of Christians comes into contact with the Moslems. Mohammedan theology itself recognizes the fact that it must eventually fall before the progress of Christian powers. It teaches that Constantinople will be eventually retaken by the Christians, for Allah has so foreordained it, and this fall of Constantinople, the center and cynosure of the eyes of the whole Moslem world, from the Cape of Good Hope to Vladivostock, is by many intelligent Mohammedans regarded as an event of the near future, because the real approaches and protecting points of this bulwark of Mohammedan power have in recent years come into the hands of the Christians. Since the days of Mohammed, no single calif has lost so much territory as the present ruler, Abdul-Hamid, who has been compelled to give up Bulgaria, East Rumelia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Egypt, districts in Asia Minor, and recently Crete. Even the ignorant and fanatical among the Mohammedans are beginning to fear that the great catastrophe is near at hand. The last war against Greece really ended in a loss for Turkey, that was twenty times as powerful as its adver-

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sary. A hint from Europe compelled the victor to stop in his march, and he was not allowed to loot Athens. The Turks know full well that the victories they gained on the battlefield are not to be credited to them, but to the German officers who had prepared and led them. Turkey is poorer since the war than it was before. A singular fatality seems to overtake it in all its efforts to develop strength. Islam is suffering from senility. Altho born six hundred years later than Christianity, it has reached the age of political impotence, and this it is that has opened the door for the Christian cause in Bulgaria and that will open the door elsewhere in the Mohammedan world.

Like most converts to new faiths, this observer, it will be noted, sees the world, only through the eyes of his new creed, and overlooks the virile missionary spirit manifested by Mohammedanism in Africa and many parts of the world. The Cottbus *Kirchenzeitung* (No. 11), however, is pleased with his forecast, and expresses the opinion that in the East a new and great field seems to be opening for Christian teachings, just as they seem to be losing ground in the West. In proof of this loss it draws attention to the Goethe Bund of Germany (which recently declared that art must be divorced entirely from the rules of morality), and to the anti-Christian *Welträtsel*, of Haeckel, which is being sold by the thousands.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"MORMONISM'S" GREAT MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN.

"THE greatest missionary labors ever undertaken by any religious body" is the expression used by Bishop Joseph Bunker to describe the work in which the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints is now engaged. Bishop Bunker is regarded as the foremost "Mormon" of southern Utah, and in an interesting interview, quoted in the New York *Sun* (June 3), he gives many new facts about the present condition of his church and the remarkable exertions it is now making to win converts in every State in the Union and in nearly every country in the world. Altho it was well known that the Latter-Day Saints were engaged in extensive missionary operations, as already pointed out in these columns, the extent of these efforts and the results already obtained will startle most people, who know surprisingly little of the real creed and methods of this important American church of 300,000 communicants.

On February 1 of this year, says Bishop Bunker, the church had 1,623 young men employed in missionary work in Europe and America. Some 280 more were ready to start out for two years as missionaries, and by July about 340 more will go to Canada, Mexico, and the southern States on eighteen months' terms of service. By next January it is believed that altogether 2,500 missionaries will be engaged in preaching the doctrines of this virile church in America and other lands. What Bishop Bunker tells of the methods of these men is interesting. He says:

"The Mormon missionaries must follow the methods of the apostles of the first Christian church so far as possible, and some of our youths make pathetic sacrifices to follow what they honestly believe is the will of heaven. They leave their ranches, their herds, mines, stores, professions, and go out from their homes, leaving wife and family, to any part of the world the bishops may direct. They accept no pay, ask no alms, take up no collections, and maintain themselves at their own expense. They get nothing from the church at Salt Lake, and they must pay all their expenses from their own pockets. To do this they must either have parents behind them, or work a year and preach a year. Many of them have to borrow money from Utah before they get home. They are, in a sense, martyrs to their religion.

"There are probably no other missionaries so hostilely received as the Mormons. Our missionaries come back to Utah with tales of the way they have been mobbed, rotten-egged, spat upon, hooted, and drenched with boiling water in respectable, God-fearing towns, where they tried to preach the faith of the Latter-Day Saints. The missionary elders are as a general thing from 20 to 35 years of age, have had good educations, and have had careful religious training in the temple at Salt Lake City. They have been educated in the common schools of Utah, which we believe stand fourth in the United States. Our missionaries thrive on persecution, even if it is sometimes hard to bear, and the growth of the church speaks for the zeal and power of our men.

"The most successful missionaries we have sent out during the last few years were trained particularly for their work from the time they were twelve years old until they were twenty-three. Not a day in all that time went past without a reminder that it meant preparation for the work of going to preach Mormonism. Their feats of memory concerning chapter and verse in the Bible and the book of Mormon are extraordinary. They have been required to memorize rules and doctrines of the church, until each young man is a walking encyclopedia of church history and the revelations of their prophet. In their regular services at home every man is required to take part in public worship until he becomes a speaker able to stand and talk without embarrassment. In their Sunday schools the children are required to give recitations, commit to memory certain writings of church authorities, and read and re-read from the books of the church until they are thoroughly grounded in the faith and are able to expound it to the gentile world."

Three of the best men were educated at Yale, Cornell, and Williams. Another, Elder Riswick, took a prize for literary excellence at Harvard a few years ago. He is a famous opposer of polygamy, and preaches with powerful effect in Maine and Nova Scotia. During the past year about 22,000 new members were added, according to Bishop Bunker, altho these are not reported in Dr. Carroll's latest statistics of the churches in *The Christian Advocate*. The Latter-Day Saints confidently expect within a few decades to control the whole West, together with the western provinces of the Dominion of Canada. In the latter country, indeed, the gains made are larger than in any region in the world. In the Northwest Territory there is a flourishing colony known as Alberta, which promises to be second only to Salt Lake, and forms the central colony of the State of Zion in Canada. A great canal thirty-two miles long is being dug by the Mormons to carry water to 37,000 acres about Alberta, and the building operations there in 1899 aggregated over $200,000.

Contrary to the usual impression, the missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints have their greatest success in the large cities. Bishop Bunker says:

"There is good reason for this difference between city and country successes. The faith of the Latter-Day Saints appeals to the miserable, the poor, the oppressed and down-trodden more than any other belief since the early Christian church. The gentile faith is all spiritual and has its only reward in the other life. We believe all that, and we believe that Joseph Smith and Brigham Young were told by heaven how man's condition here on earth might be cheered and made preparatory for the joys of the hereafter. We believe that religion and a means to support one's family go hand in hand, and that a man's piety is not complete unless he takes care of his wife and children. So Brigham Young and the early Mormon leaders taught us how to use God's gifts to the support of the human race, and how to make poor, shiftless men and women financially better while we taught the way to heaven. So when our missionaries come across poor, hungry, drunken men and women in the tenements of the cities they plan for their physical betterment as well as their spiritual welfare. A prosperous man almost always carps at our religion and has his jokes about plural wives. A hungry, poverty-stricken man in a slum will listen to a missionary who has a scheme for his welfare here on earth as well as in the great beyond.

"Speaking of how Mormonism inculcates thrift and industry reminds me to say that Mormon religious services are often spent in discussing the profit there may be in growing a new variety of grain, or growing fruits or vegetables. Irrigation and schemes for the betterment of the church are frequently talked over in the Sunday services. I used to hear Brigham Young speak, in

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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF
THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT
OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XX.

JANUARY, 1900—JUNE, 1900

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK

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THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.)

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lieu of a sermon, upon the proper fodder for Mormons to grow in Utah, the sort of bulls and heifers to buy, and where and how to get the all-essential irrigating water from the mountains to the thirsty acres in the valley. Brigham Young used to say that thrift was practical piety."

The bishop adds that "no plural marriages are sanctioned in any way by the Mormon Church nowadays." The young people do not tolerate it. The bishop himself has twenty-seven children, but not one favors the plural marriage idea. However, marriages already made are adhered to. Bishop Bunker gives the following interesting account of his own domestic status, past and present:

"I was a polygamist. I had three wives. One is dead and I support my two surviving wives with equal care amid equal environments. I married my first wife in 1853, and in 1860, after weeks of thought over the doctrines of our church, I came to the conclusion that I should marry my wife's cousin, a forlorn maiden lady who had no one to provide for her. My wife and I prayed over it, and I took the cousin as my second wife. Three years later I married a widow with two children, at the request of my two wives. I was a cattle ranchman and we lived at St. George, Utah, then. I had three cottage homes, each the exact counterpart of the others. The houses were about a third of a mile apart. I lived a month in each home and was always careful to give to no wife more attention than to another. The wives went back and forth, visited with one another, did family sewing together, and did church work in harmony. On Sunday my three wives and I were together in church. So careful was I not to show favor to one wife and thereby hurt the feelings of my other wives, that I never let any wife ride on the front seat with me on those drives to and from meeting. My children called their own mother 'Mother,' but the other wives in the family 'Aunt.' There were family jars once in a while, but they were no more numerous than in monogamist families. . . .

"I have heard that there are about fifteen hundred men in Utah who still have plural wives. I know of several hundred who have two and three wives. One man in St. George has four wives and over thirty children. I am proud to say that we who have plural wives are supporting our wives and little children as in former days. I would rot in jail before I would cast off or desert either of my surviving wives. I married each in good faith forty years ago. I promised to love and cherish each as long as I lived. Each wife has been a help and a cheer to me and a Christian mother to my children. It would be dishonor and shame to desert either now, and I won't do it. While I am glad we have stricken polygamy from our church books, and I hope it will never even be proposed again, I will stand by my promises to my devoted, aged wives. That's the way Mr. Roberts and all the Utah polygamists, except a few radical old fool Mormons, look at polygamy. The Eastern editor who says that the Edmunds law is secretly and commonly violated in Utah tells an untruth."

THE TEACHING OF JESUS CONCERNING THE RICH.

THE social teachings of Jesus often find very radical interpretation in the mouths of modern reformers. He is represented as "a social agitator," "an enemy of wealth," and sometimes even as a Socialist. Against this conception of Jesus protest is made by Francis G. Peabody, Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard University. "No vagary or extravagance of opinion," he says, "has been too extreme to claim for itself the authority of the teaching of Jesus," and he asks if in this instance we are not confronted with simply "a new illustration of that easy literalism which through all Christian history has distorted the teaching of the Gospel"?

Professor Peabody calls attention (in *The New World*) to the fact that the gospels themselves present widely different views as to Christ's teachings concerning the rich. The fourth gospel "hardly touches the question of material possessions at all." The second gospel, being chiefly devoted to narrative, "offers practically no material concerning poverty or wealth which does not also present itself either in Matthew or Luke." He continues:

"Thus the teaching of Jesus concerning social conditions must be sought almost wholly in the gospels of Matthew and Luke; and here we come upon abundant material. Yet here also we meet a still more striking difference. In the first place, while the record of the two gospels is often obviously identical in origin, it happens in almost every instance that, where Matthew and Luke report the same incident or saying concerning the rich or the poor, the passage in Luke takes a severer or more universal form of condemnation of one class, or of commendation of the other." The more extreme sentiment in the third gospel is attributed by Professor Peabody to a probable misinterpretation of some of the phrases of Jesus. With this gospel he links the Epistle of James, the "most radical" of all New-Testament books.

The "communism" of the early disciples does not, in Professor Peabody's opinion, convey the message of any defined economic doctrines. He declares:

"The first disciples in Jerusalem, in the lofty enthusiasm of their first fellowship, threw down the barriers of ownership as they did those of language, and had one speech and one purse. It was not a prearranged and institutional system of communism, but, as Peter expressly calls it, a voluntary sharing for the general good. It was simply a glad, free, domestic relationship of generous aid and service. Its economics were those of a loving family. Each man might keep his own possessions, but 'not one of them said that aught of the things which he possessed was his own.'"

The impression that Christ addressed himself almost entirely to the poor does not seem to Professor Peabody accurate. He says that the gospel story "moves for the most part through a social environment quite above the range of poverty," and that Jesus himself "was born in a home which can not be classified either as rich or as poor." While it is true that Jesus spoke with special tenderness regarding the poor, and that "the common people heard him gladly," yet "there is certainly no ground for believing that Jesus proposed to array the poor against the rich." Moreover, "He was equally at home at the table of the prosperous Zacchæus, in the quiet home at Bethany, and in the company of the blind beggar by the wayside." Professor Peabody declares:

"The scattered utterances of Jesus about the problem of wealth fall into two distinct classes. On the one hand is the series of sayings which deal with the faithful use of one's possessions; and on the other hand are the passages which plainly demand the abandonment of such possessions. In the parables, for instance, of the talents and of the pounds, as in the stories of the unjust steward and of the foolish rich man, there seems to be indicated not the intrinsic evil of wealth, but the duty of fidelity, watchfulness, and foresight in administering wealth. . . . . .

"On the other hand, however, there remains a class of passages which no softened interpretation can render as teaching anything less than the abnegation of possessions. 'Whosoever he be of you that renounceth not all that he hath, he can not be my disciple.' 'Sell all that thou hast, and distribute unto the poor, . . . and come, follow me'; and 'they left all, and followed him.' 'Thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and Lazarus in like manner evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art in anguish.' Concerning some passages of this nature it may be reasonably urged that these absolute commands seem to have been laid not on all men, but on that immediate group of disciples who were bidden in a peculiar degree to share their Master's wandering life and to detach themselves from the ties of business and home."

The message of Jesus, says Professor Peabody, "confronts a man not with the problem of his commercial rights, but with the problem of his own soul." It requires that the rich shall give of their wealth to those who are needy. It demands that their wealth shall be used as a "ministry to happiness and to beauty." Most important of all, it commands rigid conformity to highest

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moral ideals in the acquisition as well as in the distribution of money. "Jesus has nothing but condemnation for the divided life," and "the fundamental principle of his teaching about wealth is the principle that there can not be two Masters or two Gods." Professor Peabody concludes.

"Consistency is, to Jesus, the beginning of the Christian life. His judgment, therefore, is not primarily pronounced on a man as he is praying or giving alms or performing what are technically called religious duties, but as he is engaged in his common, unsanctified, daily business. . . . Who, on the other hand, are the persons who receive from Him his solemn warnings or most terrific condemnation? They are the servants who neglect their trust, the porter who sleeps at his post, the husbandman who fancies there is to be no reckoning, the trader who deals with his lord's money less scrupulously than he would with his own. . . . More characteristic, that is to say, of the Christian life than the most generous almsgiving or the most suggestive estheticism is the manifestation of a simple and consistent fidelity in the conduct of one's own affairs."

WHAT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CREED IS NOW.

IN the recent interesting controversy between the late Prof. St. George Mivart, Cardinal Vaughan, and Father Clarke, to which we have given so much space during the past few months, no precise statements were made as to what at present constitutes the authoritative standard of faith of the Roman Catholic communion. A writer in the New York *Sun* (April 15) gives the following summary of the Roman Catholic creed and its history:

"An era in papal history was marked by the Council of Trent. It revolutionized the Catholic Church. Now we find her creed not in the statements of bishops, or doctors, or assemblies, or even of pontiffs. The decrees of Trent are the irrepealable laws of Rome. Confessions they are, not only formal but *final*.

"Paul III. in 1545 convoked the council, which finished its work in 1563, when Pius IV. was pontiff. This Pope, two years after, published his creed, which is an infallible exposition of the doctrines of the council binding all Catholics. I quote its substance:

"*First:* Having recited the Nicene Symbol [the 'Nicene Creed,' to be found in any Roman Catholic or Anglican prayer-book], it proceeds:

"*Second:* I most firmly admit and embrace apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions and all other constitutions and observances of the same church.

"*Third:* I also admit the sacred Scriptures according to the sense the Holy Mother Church has held and does hold, to whom it belongs to judge the true sense and interpretation of Holy Scripture.

"*Fourth:* I confess that there are truly and properly seven sacraments of the new law instituted by Jesus Christ, and for the salvation of mankind, tho all are not necessary for every one; namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders and matrimony, and they confer grace, and of these baptism, confirmation, and orders can not be reiterated without sacrilege.

"*Fifth:* I also receive and admit the ceremonies of the Catholic Church received and approved in the solemn administration of the above sacraments.

"*Sixth:* I receive and approve all and every one of the things which have been defined and declared by the Holy Council of Trent concerning original sin and justification.

"*Seventh:* I profess and believe that in the mass offered to God is a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead, and that in the most holy sacrifice of the eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity, of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, which conversion the Catholic Church calls transubstantiation.

"*Eighth:* I confess that under one kind Christ is received whole and entire, and a true sacrament.

"*Ninth:* I constantly hold that there is a purgatory and that the souls there are helped by the suffrages of the faithful.

"*Tenth:* I believe that the saints reigning together with Christ are to be honored and invoked; that they offer prayers to God for us, and that their relics are to be venerated.

"*Eleventh:* I most firmly assert that the images of Christ and of the Mother of God, and also of the other saints, are to be held and retained, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them.

"*Twelfth:* I also affirm that the power of indulgences was left by Christ in the church, and that the use of them is most wholesome to Christian people.

"*Thirteenth:* I acknowledge the Holy Catholic and Roman Church to be the mother and mistress of all churches.

"*Fourteenth:* I profess and undoubtedly receive all other things delivered, defined, and declared by the sacred canons and general councils, and particularly by the Holy Council of Trent, and I condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies whatever condemned and anathematized by the Church.

"*Fifteenth:* This is the Catholic faith, out of which none can be saved.

"In 1854 Pio Nono assembled his bishops and added another dogma to the creed of Rome. He terminated centuries of strife between the Franciscans and Dominicans. Beneath the sublime dome of St. Peter's, he declared the infallible belief of the Catholic Church in these words:

"'The doctrine which says that the Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved exempted from the stain of original sin from the first instant of her conception, in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind, is a doctrine revealed of God, and for which reason all Christians are bound to believe firmly and with confidence.'

"On the 18th of July, 1870, the Catholic Church crowned her system by the decree of her Vatican Council:

"'If, then, any shall say that the Roman pontiff has the office merely of inspection or direction and not full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the whole church, let him be *anathema*. We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed that the Roman pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*—that is, when in the office of pastor and doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, he defines a dogma regarding faith and morals to be held by the Universal Church—by the divine assistance promised the blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed His church to be crowned. If any one, which God forbid, presume to contradict this definition, let him be *anathema*.'"

It is a noticeable fact that these two latest dogmas of the Latin Church are those most frequently misunderstood by Protestants. Many writers, even in the religious press, constantly refer to the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary as tho it were interchangeable with the doctrine of the Virgin Birth of Christ, tho as a matter of fact it has no connection whatever with the latter. The dogma of papal infallibility is likewise frequently taken to mean papal impeccability, a doctrine repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church, which admits not only that a pope may sin, but that he may be in intellectual error, even heresy, in his ordinary writings; at the same time it teaches, however, that he is, as above stated, miraculously guarded from error when, as universal teacher, he formally defines a dogma as binding upon the faith of all Christians.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW illustrated quarterly called *The People, The Land, and the Book* has been established in Brooklyn devoted to Jewish traditions and literature as viewed from the Hebrew-Christian standpoint.

THE full title of "the 263d Pope," Leo XIII., who was born March 2, 1810, and elected February 20, 1878, is given by *The Westminster Gazette*, quoting from the official publication of the Papal Court. It runs as follows: "Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rome, Bishop of the Diocese of Rome, Sovereign of the Secular Possessions of the Holy Roman Church."

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) urges that hereafter the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church be held in a strictly religious edifice, and not, as of late years, "in music halls and semi-theaters." At present, he points out, the practise is to find a building to accommodate the largest possible "audience." No other legislative body, secular or religious, thus "plays to the galleries," he remarks; and most or all of the leading denominations hold their councils in edifices consecrated to worship and services of God. "Does anybody believe," he asks, "that such scenes of boisterous excitement and violent vociferation . . . would have occurred within the walls of a church—a real house of God?"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CAREER OF CHINA'S EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

MANY romances have been written about this remarkable woman, says Margherita Arlina Hamm, but none is as extraordinary as the truth. Miss Hamm, who is the author of a book on "Chinese Legends," tells us (in *The Independent*) that the present Empress-Dowager is the daughter of a Manchu noble, who, in 1838, being on the verge of starvation, sold his daughter to a rich mandarin as a family slave or "pocket daughter." Her feet were not bound, she was not confined within the walls of the yamen, or family establishment, and she was allowed facilities for education, being able to read and write before she was eight years of age, and developing marked business abilities in doing the marketing for the family.

In 1848, the Emperor, Hien Fung, issued a marriage proclamation calling on all eligible Manchu maidens, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, to present themselves at the palace, with a view to examination for secondary wives. Miss Hamm proceeds as follows with the story:

"Tsi An* read the proclamation and immediately announced her desire to enter the list. Her 'pocket parents' laughed at first, but she made so spirited and cogent an argument that they finally yielded. They first changed her legal status from a slave girl to an adopted daughter, and did all in their power to prepare her for the examination.

"They gave her a handsome outfit and enough money to go from Canton to Peking in the style becoming the rank of a Manchu princess. The court authorities pronounced her a faultless specimen of womanhood; well brought up in ethics and possessing all the virtues needful to the sex; in the front rank in accomplishments; in intelligence the equal of the graduate of the first imperial examination. The examinations over, to her delight, altho, it is said, not to her surprise, she was among the first ten of the list of successful candidates. She was taken to the palace and there installed in one of the suites of rooms in the woman's quarter. Here began her wonderful career of intrigue. She paid particular attention to the Empress, and at the same time conducted herself with such tact and wisdom as to make friends and few or no enemies among the hundreds of other women in the imperial household. By degrees she made herself indispensable to the Empress and in this way was thrown into the company of the Emperor. After a time she won his admiration and affection and finally presented him with a son. As the Empress had no male issue, and as Tsi An's son was well loved by the Emperor, she induced him to appoint her by proclamation the Empress of the West."

Her force of character soon made her the real power behind the throne, tho she was careful never to thwart the real Empress. The Emperor dying in 1860, during the Tai-Ping rebellion, Tsi An's five-year-old son ascended the throne under the regency of the two empresses and Prince Kung. The son developed considerable independence later on, and his death at the age of nineteen brought suspicion of foul play even upon his mother. Under the new Emperor, Kwang-Su, and since the death of her sister Empress in 1881, Tsi An has been the master of China's destinies, being supported by at least three fifths of the great councils, Nui Koh and Kiun Ki Chu, which control the empire.

Of more recent events, since Kwang Su became old enough to develop a mind of his own, Miss Hamm writes as follows:

"As the struggle progressed the Emperor became more and more a prisoner in his own palace. His friends were attacked and rendered powerless. Those high in office were degraded or beheaded, and those low in office sent to districts where they had no following and did not even know the local language. The Empress-Dowager with superior acumen saw the increasing power of foreign nations and attempted to utilize it on her own behalf. It was she who insisted upon violating all the precedents of her country by having Kwang Su receive the ambassadors in person at Peking. To us the event had little significance. In China it made a shiver throughout the empire. The Book of Rites, which is as sacred to the Orient as the Bible is to the Occident, prescribes that 'the Son of Heaven' shall not be looked upon by any common mortal, much less a foreign devil. When the princes of the realm meet him in council they fall upon their knees and touch their foreheads to the earth. This has been the rule for centuries, and when Kwang Su broke through it, it seemed as if the world were coming to an end. The next iconoclasm was the reception given by the Empress-Dowager to Lady MacDonald and other foreign women of official distinction. The Book of Rites prescribes the same formalities in regard to the Empress-Dowager as to the Emperor himself. Beyond this, Chinese law and custom forbids women to enter the presence of men, and treats all guilty of the offense as being disorderly characters. Foreign women who travel alone are viewed as malefactors, suspicious people, or lunatics. When, therefore, the Empress-Dowager received a body of foreign women in her audience chamber and talked with them, altho they had not ko-towed to her, it made a sensation as deep as that produced by the action of the Emperor himself."

The present insurrection is thought by some to have been fomented by the Empress herself for the express purpose of compelling foreign intervention which may save her from the opposition to her rule that has developed among the princes of the royal blood. Miss Hamm thinks that the indications are that Tsi An is "playing her last and most desperate card to secure a continuation of her own rule." This construction is, however, just the opposite of that placed upon recent events by Mr. Gundry in the article already referred to. What is certain, he says, is that Kwang Su stands for reform and that the Empress-Dowager stands for reaction and heads the anti-foreign party. This construction is in accord with the reports cabled during the last few weeks to American and British journals, and which seem to represent the view of the case held by the English and American officials resident in China.

A French sketch of the Empress-Dowager appears in the *Revue de Paris* from the pen of Rev. Father R. P. Louis Coldrè. The name by which he calls her is Tsou Hsi, and according to him she is not antagonistic to European civilization, but only to British influence, which has been dominant with the Emperor, and the present uprising has been instigated because of Great Britain's entanglement in South Africa. According to Father Coldrè, moreover, Tsou Hsi was never a slave, and her father, a Tatar marshal, tho without means, gave his daughters such an excellent education that two of them were chosen as wives to princes, one having been married to Prince Chouen, father of the present emperor. Tsou Hsi was born in 1835. When she became Empress of the West, her personal attractions were thus described by a poetical writer:

"Her body is as graceful and as supple as the neck of a swan upon the water. The oval visage rises from the contour of a capricious chin, and is nobly crowned by the harmonious arch of a broad forehead. The nose is of pure outline, coquettish, straight, and slender, singularly sensitive to all impressions. Her eyes are a brilliant black," etc.

Father Coldrè proceeds with his sketch as follows:

"Has this Tatar princess the masculine sporting tastes attributed to her by the English chroniclers? Does she spend her days in strengthening her muscles by rigorous gymnastic exercises and in administering vigorous blows to the persons within her immediate vicinity? One may suspect these writers of having borrowed somewhat from legendary sources, or at any rate to be guilty of exaggeration, for the Empress-Dowager gives too much time to affairs of State to devote so much to the gymnasium. It may be affirmed, however, that her heart has not remained inactive. The great Empress has, like Catharine II., known the weaknesses of an ardent temperament. The first

*According to R. A. Gundry, in *The Fortnightly Review* (June) Tsi An or Tse An was the name of the Empress-Dowager who died in 1881, and the name of the present empress is Tze-hsi-tuan-yu.

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favorite of Tsou Hsi was Prince Kong, her husband's brother, an intelligent man, and a reformer whom she did not cease to protect until his death, against the reactionary party.

"This ardent woman never hesitated at violence to carry out her plans. The first of her *coups d'etat* took place after the death of her husband, the Emperor Hien Fong. The latter by a will had named a council of regency which excluded from the direction of public affairs the two empress-mothers. Upon the return from the burial of Hien Fong in the imperial sepulcher of Tientsin, Tsou Hsi caused the decapitation of all the regents with the exception of one belonging to the imperial family, who escaped the sword and was obliged to partake of a decoction known as *golden leaves*, the hemlock of China. The regency was divided between the two mother-empresses and Prince Kong."

The more recent *coup d'etat* is thus described:

"In 1889 Kouang Su attained his majority. His reign was not a successful one. It is sufficient to mention the war with Japan, the struggle against European influences which followed it, and the system of concessions that he was obliged to make. Tsou Hsi was not willing to submit to the dismemberment of her empire. She is especially suspicious of the English, whose influence over her weak nephew was all-powerful, and whose subjects, filling all sorts of positions in China, claimed as recompense for their services rich rewards in all parts of the country. Therefore, in the night of September 21–22, 1898, Tsou Hsi penetrated into the Emperor's chamber. She took with her various witnesses who demonstrated to Kouang Su that he himself was an accomplice in the English plots that were forming against his dynasty. Kouang Su endeavored to deny this accusation. The Empress-Dowager heaped all kinds of abuse upon him and boxed his ears. The Emperor gave up the state seals to the pitiless woman and signed a decree constituting her regent. The next day fourteen eunuchs and all the chiefs of the English party were beheaded."

CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN NATIONS.

THERE is little doubt that the final clash between the ancient civilization of the East and the more vigorous one of the West has come. Few people doubt that the victory will be with the West, but it is feared that heavy losses will be suffered even by the allied powers. "To save the Chinese dynasty," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "from enemies such as Taipings were is one thing, to save it from its friends is quite another; and the powers may find that in interfering in Chinese party politics they have raised a hornets' nest about their ears." That any single power will be commissioned to restore order in China is doubtful, for, as the London *Times* admits, England's behavior when she was permitted to act alone in Egypt is not likely to encourage a similar exercise of faith. In *Politiken* (Copenhagen), Henrik Caveling endeavors to show that the Chinese have little chance to resist the attack which has begun upon them, as their armament is chiefly that of the Middle Ages. Many writers object to the assertion that civilization and humanity have anything to do with this onslaught upon China, and declare that civilization and humanity would not be heard of if the Chinese appeared more able to defend themselves. Thus, M. v. Brandt writes in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) as follows:

"The Europeans have forced upon the Chinese all kinds of innovations with the excuse that the Chinese themselves must benefit by them. The Chinese people have never been asked their opinion. For sixty years they have been forced to tolerate the contact with foreigners whom they disliked, for forty years their country has been subjected to the presence of missionaries who have derided that which is dearest to a conservative people —their religion. The Chinese have been asked by these men to give up their family, their ancestry, their gods. For six years all kinds of railroad, mining, and industrial concessions have been obtained by the foreigners against the wish of the people. Is it to be wondered at that the masses have at last risen? Any other people would have done the same."

The Daily Witness (Montreal) wonders whether the treatment accorded the Chinaman in Christian America is really such as to warrant the abandonment of his own religion on the ground that Christianity makes better men.

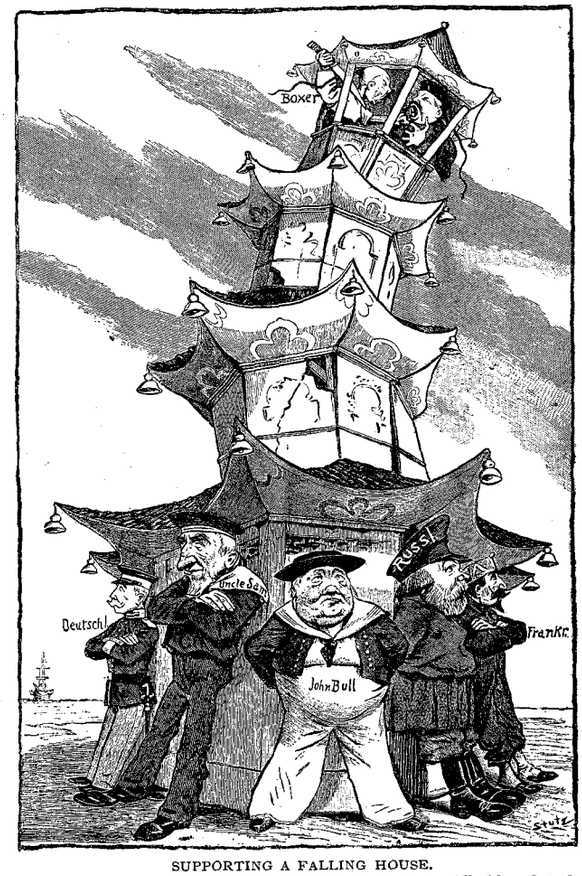
On the whole, the continental papers of Europe view the situation calmly, and congratulate themselves that the powers are united in restoring order. The Germans demand vigorous protection of German interests, but remark upon the fact that as yet Shantung is quiet. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* objects to the placing of a German contingent under a British officer. "We place no confidence in their ability," says the paper, and the *Tageblatt* remarks that the British despatches do not mention the Germans except to cast a slur upon them. On the other hand, many English papers believe that Germany, through her Emperor, will support Great Britain.

The rivalry between Russia and Great Britain forms the most important subject in the comments of the continental papers upon the far eastern trouble. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The British press informs us that the struggle in South Africa is practically over. Here, then, is Britain's chance. A hundred thousand men could be transported from Africa to China with great ease, and certainly much more quickly than the armies of other nations. If this large force is thrown into China, Russia may be compelled to take second place."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, however, believes that Russia's march can not be stopped. The paper points out that the Russians are practically in possession of northern China, where the natives are quite pleased with their advent. It adds:

"Russia's wish for territory in the sunny South cannot be repressed, and, what is more, it is justifiable. Russia's methods



SUPPORTING A FALLING HOUSE.
—*Kladderadatsch.*

of colonization are free from the tyranny which British vanity carries everywhere. It is more in accordance with the Oriental's mode of thinking. As Dr. Brunnhofer in his book, 'Russia's

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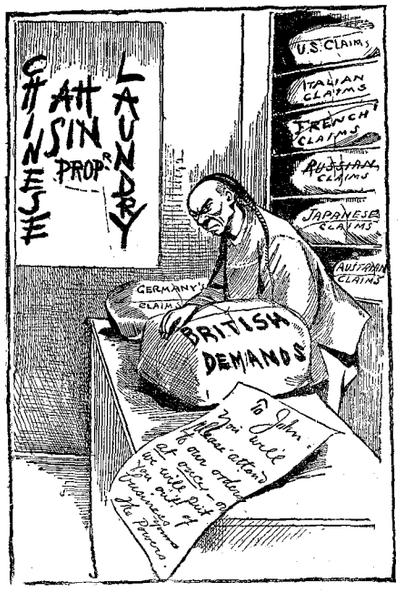
Hand in Asia,' justly remarks: The foolish idea that he is a higher being than the native of a conquered territory has not yet taken hold of the Russian soldier and settler. Unlike the Englishman in India, he does not treat the natives of Asia like slaves. Thus, if the people of the conquered territory remember the loss of their independence at all, it is only with gratitude for the advantages the conqueror has conferred."



JOHN CHINAMAN HAS A LARGE AND IMPERATIVE ORDER.
—*Montreal Herald.*

The Russian press strongly agitates for decisive measures. The *Rossiya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Less than other powers, Russia has so far made use of Britain's troubles in South Africa. . . . But in this case Russia must act. We must offer the Chinese government our services to restore order, and we must do so ere England is able to spare troops. If we act quickly, our influence will be so well established that nothing cans hake it. In the East one must show energy; mere talk is useless. We must show that Russia has not only the will, but also the power, to play a great part."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) asserts that Great Britain is "hysterically supplicating the United States for troops from the Philippines"; but adds that the Americans are hardly more able to withdraw troops from Manila than the British from Cape Town. The *Birshewya Viedomosty* remarks that England will think twice ere she asserts her naval superiority, as she can be reached through India.

Evidently, however, the British newspapers do not cherish any hopes of acquisition outside what is technically termed the Yangtse valley. *The Standard* (London) says:

"On paper we protest against any scheme of partition, any parceling out of the corpus of the moribund empire between the foreign powers. But we stipulate—also on paper—that the Yangtse valley is to be reserved as the exclusive sphere of British interest. If we took our stand on that, it might plausibly be urged that we are under no direct and immediate obligation to resist the pretensions of Russia to mastery in the northern provinces. We should, of course, be speaking only for ourselves. Japan would unquestionably oppose any arrangement which excluded it from the coveted position on the mainland, and the United States are believed to be in no mood to assent to Muscovite absorption of territory—with or without the open door. Whatever our attitude is to be, it ought to be unmistakably defined."

The *Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) suggests that Japan and other powers may prefer to cut slices out of the piece which the English choose to claim, as the South African war is thought to have shown the military weakness of Great Britain. *The Westminster Gazette* declares that with 200,000 men tied up in South Africa, with the Ashanti country in rebellion, with France ready to try issues, England can only hope to obtain free-trade in the territories occupied by Russia. *The Times* (London), however, fears that, even if Japan is not ready to act with Great Britain, the latter power has no other choice than to oppose Russia or lose her position in the East. It says:

"As between Russia and Japan it is a question who shall in the end be master in Korea and the Yellow Sea, not to speak of the ulterior designs of both on the central sources of Chinese power. There are those who hold that this conflict of interests and aims would already have broken out in war but for the natural desire of Russia, on the one hand, to avoid precipitating matters until her position is consolidated, and the reluctance of Japan, on the other, to try her strength against Russia, so long as England, to whom she looks for an attitude of friendly neutrality, is preoccupied in South Africa. . . . To do nothing and to let matters drift is to jeopardize our vast interests in the Far East. To act independently may not be prudent in existing circumstances. But to allow any other single power to act independently might be worse than doing nothing at all."

Commenting on another article which appeared in *The Times* on the impossibility of England's remaining a passive spectator while Russia settles the Chinese question to her own advantage, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which was Bismarck's organ, says that in spite of the apparent pacific intentions of the Czar, the one object which Russia steadily pursues is the carrying out of the instructions contained in the will of Peter the Great. Every move, great and small, made by Russia, has for its one object driving England out of Asia. After expressing doubts as to the ability of Germany to prevent a joint Russo-French attack on England, and fears of being exposed to the enmity of Russia and France, the German editor advises a coalition with Russia. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORTUGAL'S ALLEGED BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

THE Portuguese government has had no easy part to play during the South African war. It has acceded to Britain's demands for a free passage of troops, and it has felt constrained to give the contraband laws an interpretation which permits the unrestricted supply of provisions and horses to the British empire, but denies food to the Boers. The London *Times*, referring to the stoppage by Portugal of provisions sent *via* Delagoa Bay from the United States, says:

"The ministry of Senhor Luciano de Castro have found themselves in a difficult and delicate position more than once since the outbreak of the war. They have had to interpret and apply the vague and uncertain provisions of that extremely perplexing body of propositions we choose to call international law, in embarrassing circumstances, and amidst much unsolicited but earnest advice from outsiders. It is intelligible and pardonable if in such circumstances they have not always seen eye-to-eye with us. The last problem submitted to them for solution concerns a consignment of tinned meats, provisions, and overcoats, which are said to be of American origin. Yesterday Senhor Veiga Beirao, the foreign minister, stated that as these goods are apparently intended for one of the belligerents they have been detained pending a final decision. The State Department at Washington, it will be seen, while disclaiming any official knowledge of this consignment, not only admits the general right of Portugal to refuse a passage to contraband goods, but also allows that as she is under no treaty obligations to the United States she is at liberty to forbid the transit of any American goods she may please."

The press of continental Europe do not deny that Portugal was hardly able to resist the pressure which, it is assumed, has been brought to bear by Great Britain in the matter of the transportation of British troops *via* the Beira route; but the Portuguese officials are blamed for continuing to display a friendly disposition toward England. "Whatever quibbling lawyers may say," remarks the *Courant* (Rotterdam), "Portugal has not treated the

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Boers in accordance with the common-sense rules of justice and equity." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The treaty of 1891, which is quoted to excuse Portugal's flagrant breach of neutrality, makes no mention of troops or war material. The Portuguese foreign minister speaks of 'amendments' to the treaty; but, as he does not publish them, it is easy to see that they do not exist. Even if such paragraphs had been added, enabling Great Britain to transport troops and war material *via* Portuguese territory, ordinary justice, as opposed to legal finesse, would demand the temporary suspension of such articles unless Portugal was prepared to ally herself openly with Great Britain. Switzerland suspended some articles of her treaty with the Duchy of Baden during the war of 1870, and no one complained. Portugal has undoubtedly violated international law; but there is no one to punish her for it. There is not yet an international court qualified to judge in such matters, and the Boers are not in a position to revenge themselves. Only the Portuguese people can interfere."

The Portuguese people are not altogether silent on the subject, tho the Government has prohibited any open demonstrations in behalf of the Boers. The *Patria* (Oporto) says:

"Our public protest against this breach of neutrality has already been signed by many thousands, and the list is still growing. All honest Portuguese deem their national honor sullied by the attitude of the Government. By its servile behavior to Great Britain the impression is conveyed that the Portuguese people approve of a dishonorable attitude toward the Boers, who are merely struggling for liberty."

The *Noticias* (Lisbon) says:

"If the 'amendments' date before the war, how is it possible that we could claim to be neutral? For if a secret agreement prevents us from being neutral, our Government should have made known the fact. Moreover, was the Transvaal Government duly acquainted with the fact that we could not remain neutral? Perhaps notice of some kind was given during the war, but is that honorable and correct?"

The *Comercio* (Lisbon), a very moderate paper, fears that this violation of international law will more than ever place Portugal in the position of a vassal to Great Britain. "The Government," says this paper, "has violated the constitution by thus giving important privileges to Great Britain. A dangerous precedent has been created. For if the Government can grant such privileges at Beira, what is to prevent Great Britain from obtaining an arsenal at the mouth of the Tagus?"

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) says:

"The English know how to manage such business. They have been lobbying with both parties of the Portuguese parliament, and thus unpleasant explanations have been prevented. The only members who demanded such explanations were the Republicans, but their influence is not large enough. The intellectual element are on the side of the Boers, but, unfortunately, only twenty per cent. of the Portuguese can read. The students prepared a telegram to Dr. Leyds, in which they protested against British violation of Portuguese territory; but the Government did not permit this message to be sent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

THE Australian Commonwealth bill which has passed the British Commons ushers into the world what is practically a new nation. It makes Australia almost independent. On the whole, the constitution of the new federation, like that of the Federal States of South America, has been molded after the constitution of the United States. The Australians are well pleased with the concessions made by the mother-country. "Much has been said regarding the loyalty of the Australian colonies; but we have here an unprecedented example of the mother-land's loyalty to Australia," remarks the Melbourne *Argus*. Trusting to the loyalty of the colonies, Great Britain retains only a slender judicial hold upon the new federation. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"On the part of the mother-country there is the most anxious wish to satisfy Australia in every way consistent with the continued unity of the empire. On the part of Australia there is manifest confidence that the imperial Government will not lightly interfere with its domestic affairs. At the same time it has shown itself deeply conscious that interest, honor, and affection combine to unite us all. While that is the case there need be no fear that differences of a dangerous kind will, or can arise, over the candid discussion of administrative questions, or of constitutional machinery."

The Radicals in England, who all along favored the Australian federation scheme, declare that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Minister, has been forced, much against his will, to accept the dictates of the colonies. The London *Speaker* puts it this way:

"According to Mr. Chamberlain's own showing

'Whereas, in the original clause appeal was to cease in all cases except where the public interests of some portion of her Majesty's dominions outside Australia were concerned, in the clause as we now propose to insert it an appeal will lie in every case except in the cases where Australian interests alone are concerned.'

Where is the difference? Australia in the wickedness of her heart desired to alter the law so that there should be no appeal save in cases not purely Australian. Mr. Chamberlain detects the plot, denounces its authors, and with an ingenuity which the Mr. Gladstone of Tory legend might have envied, exclaims: 'No, not this! Say, rather, that the law shall be altered so that there shall be an appeal save in cases which are purely Australian.'"

The opponents of "imperialism" insist that imperialism, as represented by the right of the mother-country to command the colonies, has suffered a check. *Justice*, a Socialist organ, says:

"Our colonies are practically independent states in all but name; any attempt to draw the bonds of union tighter would snap them, and it is a significant fact that the statesman who has been more than any other responsible for the war to annex the two Dutch republics of South Africa to the empire should be the instrument to deal the blow at empire involved in this Australian bill. What it means is that British colonists, whatever others may do, may agree to federation, but they will not have empire at any price."

The imperialists also seem to be satisfied. *The Spectator* (London), in an interesting article on Australia's future, expresses itself to the following effect:

Australia is the only country in the world which is at once a continent and an island, large enough to hold tens of millions. In the nature of the thing, the Australians must take to the sea; this will lead to the creation of a fleet; with the fleet will come political ambition. The Australians will cast covetous eyes on the rich islands between their own continent and Japan. 'The Pacific is for us,' will be the Monroe doctrine of Australia. They will be a prouder people even than the English, for they are more self-conscious, and have not our useful habit of self-depreciation; they have the craving for dangerous adventure that marked our own Elizabethan period—there is a very curious likeness between Australians and the West Country men of that time—they will have great resources; and we venture to predict for them a conquering career, of which the Japanese, if they survive Russian hostility, the owners of the Philippines, unless they are Americans, and, above all, the Germans, if they have absorbed Holland and her colonies, will feel the first effects. Will any of them be as strong in the Pacific as the young nation when she has as many people as we had when Trafalgar was fought? The natural Lady of the Far Eastern islands is Australia.

What continental European newspapers profess to find most interesting in the federation is that, as they construe it, the bonds of the British empire appear to be loosening. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) speaks of "the enormous sacrifices" Secretary Chamberlain has made to the Australians. He "has succeeded in preserving the outward form of imperial unity, but practically the colonies are free."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) contrasts Great Britain's attitude in South Africa with that observed toward Australia, and says:

"The Australians wanted their independence, and very little was needed to arouse a rebellion. Popular speakers said that Australia could get along very well without England, and very easily the tamed kangaroo would have become a 'boxing kangaroo.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Under date of April 25, 1900, Vice-Consul Monaghan, Chemnitz, says:

German papers note that the increasing use of machines of all kinds in Japanese industries has caused a large import of leather and rubber belts, which will without doubt advance in succeeding years, as Japan has not, up to this time, taken up the manufacture of these articles. The thriving Japanese industries also offer a good market for the export of boilers, especially tubular boilers. A great demand exists at present for drilling, planing, screw and thread-cutting machines, and turning-lathes.

Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, sends the following, dated April 27, 1900:

M. Henry Neuberger, intrusted by the governor-general with a geological exploration in Algeria, has just furnished information as to the first part of his expedition in the department of Oran. According to his report, the West Algerian petroleum-bearing basin offers fourteen districts rich in oil, extending northwest to southeast for a length, in the southern district, apparently exceeding 124 miles. If the report of the discovery is reliable, the nature of these soils is in all respects similar to that of the rich beds of Baku and Galicia, which promises a prosperous future for petroleum exploitation in Algeria. On the other coast, petroliferous levels reappear in the department of Constantine. Applications for concessions to work these beds have already been made by ten or more financial companies.

Under date of May 4, Consular Agent Harris writes from Eibenstock:

Until recently, Germany had taken no great part in the commercial development of China; but with the acquisition of a sphere of influence, together with industrial concessions of various kinds, German interests in the Celestial Empire have become considerable. In 1898, German exports to China amounted to $10,424,000. The imports into Germany from China for the same year amounted to $5,164,600. German warehouses are located in Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchau, Chefoo, Tien-Tsin, and Shanghai — altogether about one hundred and five establishments, of a total value of $30,000,000; these render material assistance to German trade. These houses ship great cargoes of tea, rice, and feathers to Germany in return for machinery and iron products of every description.

In Shanghai there are German cotton and silk mills to the value of $1,000,000. In addition to this, German capital is invested in a great many English enterprises; for example, the dock, shipping, and insurance companies of Shanghai. These interests are valued at $18,000,000. The German Shantung Railroad Company has a capital of $3,000,000. The interests of private individuals of German nationality in China are valued at $2,000,000. In Shanghai, the German Asiatic Bank does business with a capital of about $3,000 000. With the exception of a small vineyard in Chefoo, which is valued at $25,000, the Germans own no plantations.

In Japan, there are sixty-five German warehouses doing business with an aggregate capital of $5,000,000. German industrial enterprises in Japan are valued at $3,000,000. German interests in Formosa, which is ruled by Japan, amount to $1,500,000. In Japan's sphere of influence in Korea, about $1,500,000 German capital has been invested. In the aggregate, German interests in China and Japan are not far from $90,000,000 in value.

Consul Plumacher sends from Maracaibo, under date of May 4, May 7, and May 10, 1900, respectively, copies of decrees affecting the importation of rum, wheat, and certain drugs. The first prescribed that after April 20, 1900, the introduction through the custom-houses of the republic of sugar-cane liquors or rum of foreign manufacture was to be temporarily permitted; such articles to pay an import duty, even if introduced from the Antilles, the amount prescribed for those liquors comprised in article 5 (1.50 bolivars per kilogram, or 28.9 cents per 2.2046 pounds). The second provided that from the 15th of May, wheat in grain imported through the custom-houses of the Republic should be taxed according to the third class of the import tariff (30 centavos per kilogram, or 5.8 cents per 2.2046 pounds); and that the amount stipulated in the war tax on flour should also be levied on this article. The third stipulated that after April 23, the substances called paste (extract of campeche), boric acid, and borax or extract of soda, not comprised in the tariff, should also be included in the third class, whenever introduced through the custom-houses of the Republic.

Consul McGinley writes from Athens, May 14, 1900:

From reliable sources, I have learned that the Athens and Piræus Railway Company must, according to conditions in its franchise, adopt electricity as the motive power for its trains within the next three years. This road extends from the quay in Piræus to the business center of Athens, some five miles, three fourths of a mile of the distance being through a tunnel under a portion of the city. A Belgian company which owns and operates a steam tramway between Athens and Piræus, via Phaleron, also wishes to adopt electric power for its trains; but how soon it desires to make the change has not been learned. Each road has a very large passenger traffic, especially in the summer. A company of Athens has been trying to secure the contracts for fitting these roads with electric power. I have been informed that the president of the first-named company has gone to the Exposition at Paris to examine the electric contrivances on exhibition there, and to endeavor to secure the best possible power for his road.

Commercial Agent Johnson, of Stanbridge, under date of June 1, 1900, reports that the South

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.

IN order to reduce our stock of Summer materials, we will **make to order** fashionable suits and skirts, at great reductions from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every cloth suit and skirt in our line, and every wash suit and skirt has been reduced to one-half of former prices; but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like and **we will refund your money**

Tailor-Made Suits, $10; reduced to $6.67.

$15 Suits reduced to $10. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4. $7 Skirts reduced to $4.67. Handsome Wash Suits, former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2 50. $6 Wash Suits reduced to $3. Wash Skirts, former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. $5 Wash Skirts reduced to $2.50. Reduced prices on Bicycle Suits, Separate Bicycle Skirts, Rainy-day Suits and Skirts.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, which will be sent *FREE*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them.

Write to-day for Catalogue and samples; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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African war has opened up a new market for Canadian horses, and prices have almost doubled. One cargo of 713 was to leave Montreal on the 29th of May on the steamship *Lugano*, and another on June 6 on the *Devona*. This vessel's capacity is 875 head, and it will take forty cattlemen to care for the animals. Owing to her coal capacity, the *Devona* will not be compelled to touch at any port on the long voyage. Mr. Johnson adds that these two shipments will almost drain the section of good horses.

Consul Brittain, of Nantes, under date of May 17, 1900, says:

Inquiry has just been made at this consulate for prices (by the ton) of lead and zinc of all descriptions. American manufacturers of these metals are requested to correspond with M. Albert Brosseau, of No. 4 rue Cambronne, Nantes, France, and submit prices. Samples of sheet zinc and small blocks of lead may be sent through the mails. Prices should be stated in francs and centimes, and the metric system used in giving weights and measures.

PERSONALS.

The National Magazine relates an interesting incident at the St. Louis convention in 1896, when William J. Bryan made up his mind to run for the Presidency. "It seems but a short time," says Mr. Chapple [the editor], "since I was sitting at a reporter's desk adjoining William J. Bryan at the St. Louis convention, when William McKinley was nominated for the Presidency. I did not even know the name of the sincere and energetic man who filed despatches early and often, and kept the telegraph boys going at a lively pace. To the rest of us he was the Omaha *World-Herald* man. Attired in a black alpaca coat, a 'lay-down' collar, and white lawn necktie, my first impression of the busy worker was what a splendid successor he would make to Edwin Booth! His energy was not theatric but dramatic. During the demonstrations that followed the nomination and the adoption of the gold-standard plank, many of the newspaper men stood upon their desks, joining in the huzzas, throwing copy-paper, telegraph blanks, and everything movable in the air. With lips closed tightly and an expression of defiance on his face, as he hurried off the despatches, William J. Bryan made up his mind then and there to run for President, and the comparatively unknown newspaper man here received an inspiration that a few weeks later swept the Chicago convention as a tidal wave. This is an instance showing the subtle and unexpected inter-relation of events in Presidential campaigns."

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, who made a deep impression on the House by his speeches on the Roberts case and on the Porto Rican bill, has been quiet recently, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. He sits in his seat, his jaws moving in a deliberate, rhythmic manner. Some of his fellow members have suspected that he was preparing by pantomimic rehearsal for another "effort of his life." But in a recent burst of confidence the successor of Mr. Dingley explained what was the matter. Like many other sons of Maine, Mr. Littlefield's thoughts in spring turn cravingly to spruce gum. When the leaves began to come out in Franklin Square, upon which his windows in Washington look out, Mr. Littlefield began to wonder what kind of a crop of gum the last winter had produced in Maine. He made inquiries at the Washington drug-stores and got no satisfaction. Then he sent to the leading wholesale druggists in Portland. By way of response he received a pound box of "as fine spruce gum as I ever saw in my life." The rest is told in the look of contentment and the continued mastication.

"Of all gum," said Mr. Littlefield to Mr. Bowersock, of Kansas, with a degree of enthusiasm which was wholly wasted, "the ne plus ultra, the Erin go bragh, the E pluribus unum, is the spruce gum of Maine."

MR. TREE'S revival of "Rip Van Winkle" has been directing attention to "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson." The most interesting performance which Jefferson ever gave of "Rip," *The Londoner* notes, was that which took place in the village of Catskill itself. Before the representation he was taking a cup of tea in the coffee-room of the hotel, when he overheard a colored waiter giving a graphic and detailed account of the legend of the Catskill Mountains to one of the boarders. "Yes, sah," he said; "Rip went up into de mountains, slep' for twenty years, and when he came back hyar in his berry town his own folks didn't know him." "Why," said his listener, "you don't believe the story's true?" "True? Ob course it is; why," pointing at Jefferson, "dat's de man."

THE LATE MERCER BEASLEY, for thirty-three years chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, was fond of relating two experiences, hitherto unpublished, which befell him a year or so before his death. The distinguished jurist, as many Jerseymen know, had a rugged appearance that might easily have been attributed to the advantages of a bucolic life.

As he stood gazing into a Nassau Street shop window in New York City one day, an engaging youth greeted him with a cheery:

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"Well," answered the chief justice, when he had recovered from the shock of having been taken for a "come-on," "I've been engaged for many years in sentencing just such fellows as you are to state prison."

"I shan't court your acquaintance any further," commented the nice young man, as he slipped into a convenient corridor and disappeared.

By virtue of the law supreme court justices are permitted to ride free on any railroad in this State. Each member of the court, therefore, carries a pass which he is expected to show to conductors in lieu of a ticket. A train which the chief justice had boarded got under way before he discovered that he had mislaid his pass.

"Tickets, please!" said the conductor, thrusting his hand toward him.

"I haven't any," was the reply. "I've mislaid my pass and I want to go to Trenton."

"The fare," observed the conductor, "will be $3.25 unless you can show authority for a free ride."

"My only authority for it, then," the jurist explained, "is the fact that I happen to be the chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey."

"How am I to tell that?" queried the conductor; "the statutes give no clew to the identity of the chief justice."

"True indeed," asserted the Trenton-bound passenger; "but," he added, and there was a merry twinkle in his eye, "they ought to do so."

Chief Justice Beasley rode to Trenton free.—*Newark News.*

WINSTON CHURCHILL, the son of the late Randolph Churchill, is a young man of extraordinary energy and assurance, as his recent adventures in the Transvaal amply attest. He is also possessed of an innate humor, says *The Golden Penny Magazine*, which manifests itself occasionally, to the entertainment and delight of his friends. Some time ago Mr. Churchill and his comrades-in-arms met at a supper. Among the assembled officers was a very pompous, self-opinionated major, whose rank commanded for him a respectful hearing, but whose habit of instructing his brethren in matters military, both in and out of season, made him rather unpopular. Churchill and the aggressive major sat side by side at the table, and the martial potentate voiced his opinions in his usual manner. Churchill bore the infliction dumbly for a season; then, taking advantage of a pause, when the major wanted to take breath, he said, very complacently and irrelevantly:

"Do you know, major, I met a man this morning who would gladly forfeit £50 for the pleasure of kicking you."

"Kicking me, sir!" roared the angry major. "Kicking me! I must ask you to mention his name immediately!"

"But the fact is, major, I am not sure that I ought to tell you," replied Churchill, with well-assumed caution.

"But I insist on knowing his name at once, sir!" shouted the truculent officer, now red with rage.

"Well, sir, I suppose I must tell you. It was a poor young fellow in the hospital who has lost both his legs by the bursting of a shell."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Wonderful Hen.—LARRY: "Be hivins, Dinnis, that ould hen's atin' tacks."

DINNIS: "Maybe she's goin' to lay a carpet."—*St. Andrew's Gazette.*

He Got Less.—"I'd give five years of my life to get out of this scrape," said the prisoner at the bar. "I'll let you out with three," said the judge as he passed sentence.—*Green Bag.*

A Shock.—"Skinner got a bill the other day for his wife's automobile drives, and he's been laid up ever since." "What's the matter?" "The doctor says he is suffering from an overcharge of electricity."—*Life.*

Juvenile Foresight.—"Sammy, where did you get that ice?" "Th' iceman gimme it." "Isn't it too cool a day for you to be eating ice?" "P'raps; but mebbe he'll come along some hot day an' won't gimme any."—*Exchange.*

He Made Sure.—TRAMP: "Excuse me, have you seen a policeman?"

CYCLIST: "No."

TRAMP: "Then I'll have to call on you to give up your watch and money."—*Til-Bits.*

Her Question.—CAPTAIN STAYSAIL: "Yes, madam, the needle of the compass always points to the north."

MISS SWEETTHING: "How interesting! But suppose you wanted to go south?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

If you have Smoked Too Much Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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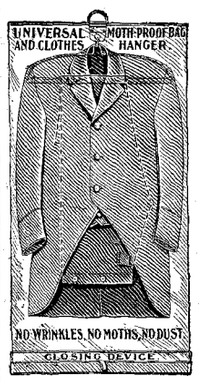

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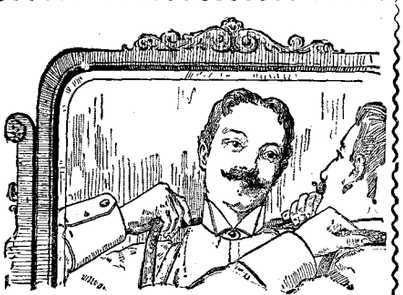

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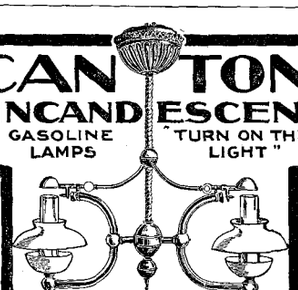

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The Rainy Day.—MRS. SPINKS: "Where is the money you have been saving for a rainy day?"

MR. SPINKS: "In the Neverbreak Bank."

MRS. SPINKS: "Well, give me a check for some of it. I want a new waterproof."—*New York Weekly.*

Mistaken.—THE SON: "Pop, the hay in the barn is all scattered about terribly."

THE FATHER: "It is the work of tramps, my son."

THE SON: "Why, pop, I thought you told me tramps never worked!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

His Reason.—MOTHER: "Didn't I tell you not to touch the preserves without my permission?"

SON: "Yes, mother."

MOTHER: "Then why didn't you come to me and ask me?"

SON: "Because I wanted some."—*Life.*

His Recommendation.—A kind-hearted clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a gardener, who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family, he gave him a letter of recommendation, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."—*Exchange.*

Boasts.—"Ma faither's a soger," said a little Scotch lassie. "An' ma faither, too," said her playmate. "Ah, but ma faither's a brave mon. He's been in war, and he's got a hale gang o' medals. An' he' gat the Victoria Cross. The Queen pinned it on him wi' her ain hand," breathlessly announced lassie number one. "An' ma faither's braverer," cried the other one. "He's been in dozzen o' wars, and he's got gangs and gangs o' medals an' Victoria Crosses. An' he's got a bonnie wudden leg, an'," with a triumphant shriek, "the Queen nailed it on wi' her ain hand."—*Exchange.*

Her Position.—The congress of mothers was in session and the delegates were paying rapt attention to the costume of the orator of the day, who was addressing them on "The Proper Organization of the Home." "The true home," she said, gracefully throwing back her head in order that the diamond sunburst at her throat should be assessed at its full value, "the true home should be organized just as any ruling or directing body is. It should be a congress in which the wife is——" "Speaker of the House" came in a mighty chorus from the delegates. What is the use of going to a convention if you do not know what you want?—*Baltimore American.*

A Shilling Saved.—At a certain cloth factory in Scotland it was the custom to fine the workpeople for turning out bad work. One day a workman brought a piece of cloth to be examined, and the manager found two little holes about an inch apart. He then showed these to the man and demanded two shillings fine, a shilling for each hole. "Is it a shilling for each hole?" asked the man. "Yes," said the manager. "And is it the same for every hole, big or little?" "Yes, exactly the same," said the manager. "Well, then, I'll save a shilling," and putting his fingers in the holes, he quickly made the two into one.—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 25.—A force of Boers was defeated by the British at Wynberg.

June 26.—Lord Roberts reports the gradual pacification of the western part of the Transvaal and the surrender of a Boer force under De Villiers to Sir Charles Warren, who announces the end of the rebellion in Cape Colony, north of Orange River.

June 27.—It is officially announced at Cape Town that no British troops will leave South Africa until the Boer war is over.

June 28.—An investigation, it is reported, will be made of charges of suffering in the army of Lord Roberts.

June 29.—Guerrilla warfare continues and British columns are continually being attacked.

June 30.—The hemming in of the Boer force in

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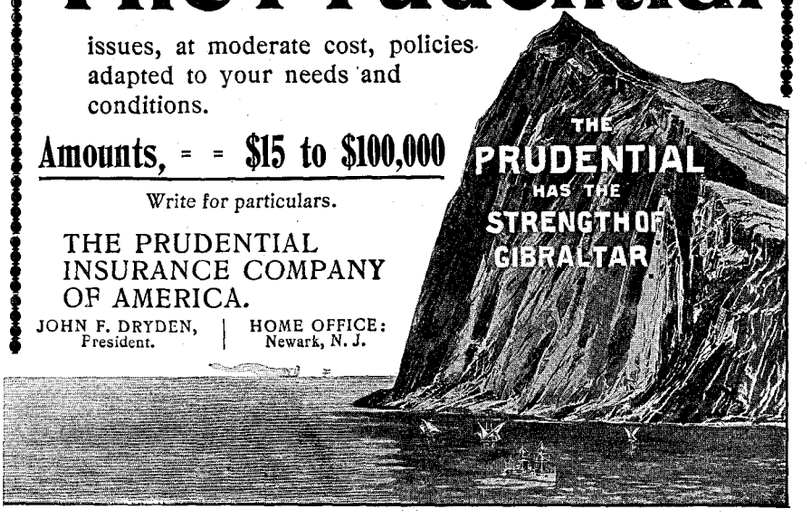

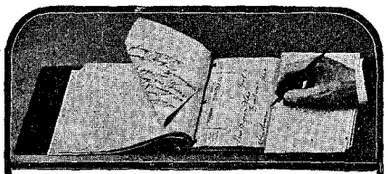

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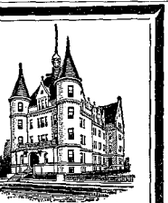

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the Orange River Colony is said to be complete.

CHINA.

June 25.—The report of Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways, giving assurance of the safety of the legations at Peking, receives little credence.

June 26.—The allied relief column which entered Tien-Tsin on June 23 was headed by Americans and British; on Sunday the forces pushed on to rescue Admiral Seymour.

June 27.—Admiral Kempff reports that the foreign ministers in China are with Admiral Seymour's relief expedition.

June 28.—Admiral Seymour's column is rescued by the relieving force sent out from Tien-Tsin on Monday, and brought back to that city; it failed to reach Peking, and sustained a loss of 62 killed and 312 wounded.

June 29.—Admiral Kempff reports that the foreign ministers are not with Admiral Seymour's column; it is reported in Paris that the Powers have agreed to maintain the status quo in China, which country will be occupied by an international army of 80,000 troops.

June 30.—The *Brooklyn* sails from Hongkong for Taku; further details about the fighting near Tien-Tsin are made public.

July 1.—The situation in China becomes more serious; the British Consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was murdered by native troops at Peking, on June 18, while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen, where he died; the American Consul at Shanghai states that Yung Lu, the viceroy of the province of Pe-Chi-Li, telegraphed that the other ministers were safe on June 26, but their situation was desperate, and he doubted if they could hold out twenty-four hours longer, as neither he nor the Empress could afford them protection; a dispatch received in Rome from the commander of the Italian warship *Elba* said all the diplomatic corps had taken refuge in the British legation, all the legations having been burned except those of England, France, and Germany.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 26.—Twenty-five new cases of the bubonic plague are reported in Rio Janeiro.

The congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom meets in London and discusses trade relations.

June 27.—The Khedive of Egypt arrives in England.

Philippines: Nine insurgent leaders, including Pio del Pilar and other generals, are released in Manila upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government and renouncing all forms of revolution in the islands.

June 28.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies elects Signor Villa to be President of the House.

June 29.—*Philippines:* The non-sectarian College of Primary and Secondary Education, the first institution of its kind not under control of the priests, is formally opened in Manila.

June 30.—*Philippines:* The rebel general Aquino is captured by General Grant.

July 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies considers the commercial treaty between the United States and Italy.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

June 25.—It is thought that David B. Hill will be a candidate for nomination for Vice-President at the Kansas City Convention.

June 26.—Preparations for the Convention at Kansas City are about completed and delegates have already begun to arrive.

June 27.—It is announced that Governor Roosevelt will devote three weeks of campaigning to New York State in August.

June 28.—The Prohibition Convention nominates John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf for President and Vice-President.

June 29.—At Kansas City the chief activity is displayed by supporters of Sulzer and Towne for Vice-President; the question was actively discussed as to whether a specific declaration for silver at 16 to 1 should be made.

July 1.—The chief feature of the Democratic Convention gathering in Kansas City is the visit of ex-Senator David B. Hill to W. J. Bryan, which is expected to have an important bearing on the financial plank of the platform and the Vice-Presidential nomination. There is more talk at Kansas City of ex-Senator Hill as the possible candidate for Vice-President than of any one else, but no decided indication in the outcome of the convention is made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 25.—The Navy Department decides to put superimposed turrets on three of the new battleships.

The War and Navy Departments are straining every resource to meet the emergency in China; a request for an armistice, made by the Chinese minister, is refused.

June 26.—Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee is appointed to command the American forces in China.

June 28.—The Yale-Harvard 'varsity boat race is won by Yale.

The Boer Envoys sail on *L'Aquitaine* for Havre.

June 29.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Columbia University.

June 30.—Captain Wilde reports that the battleship *Oregon* went on Pinnacle Rocks and sustained serious damage, on its way to China.

The piers of the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company, at Hoboken, are destroyed by fire, which also wrecked three of the company's vessels—the *Saale*, the *Bremen*, and the *Main*—entailing a property loss estimated roughly at $6,000,000; many lives are lost, few of those on board the lost vessels being able to make their escape.

Rear-Admiral John W. Philip dies at the Brooklyn navy yard.

A Summer Holiday.

Do not plan your summer trip before seeing some of the handsome literature issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, descriptive of the magnificent playgrounds and summer resorts situated in the highlands of Ontario, including the "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay," "The Magnetawan River," and the "Kawartha Lakes." Health and pleasure can be found in all of these unexcelled regions; good hotels, fine steamers on the lakes, good fishing and hunting, a region where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured, are some of the features which attract the tourist and pleasure seeker to these districts.

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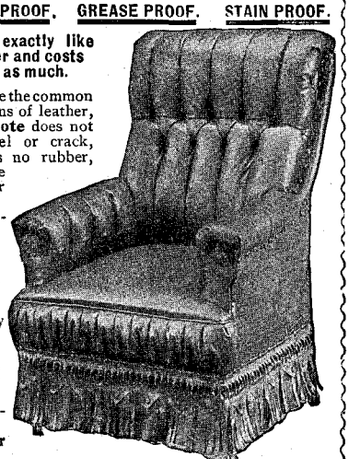

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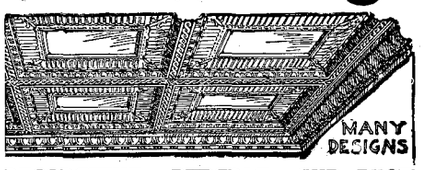

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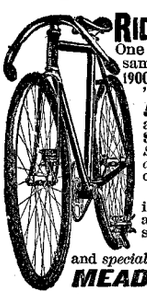

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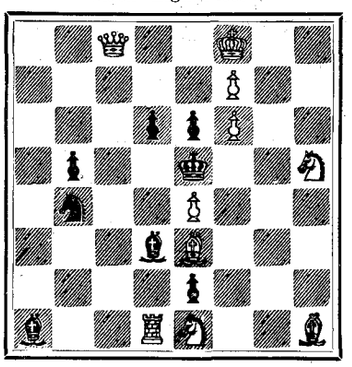
Problem 485.

By J. NIELD.

A First-Prizer.

Black—Eight Piece



White—Ten Pieces.

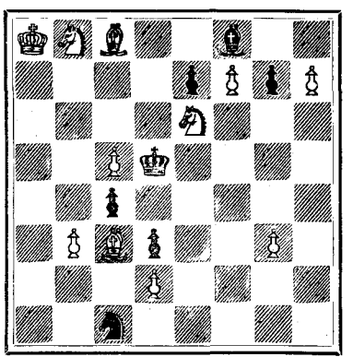
White mates in two moves.

Problem 486.

By G. J. SLATER.

First Prize *Cricket and Football Field* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 479.

Key-move, R—K 4.

No. 480.

1. Kt—B 7 / K—B 4 — 2. Kt—R 6 dbl. ch / K—Q 5 — 3. Q—K R 8, mate
1. ..... / B—B 5 ch — 2. ..... / K—Kt 4 — 3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B—B 5 ch — 2. Q—K 5! / B x Q ch — 3. Kt x B 4, mate!!
1. ..... / B—B 5 ch — 2. ..... / Any other — 3. Q mates
1. ..... / B x Kt — 2. Q x B / Any — 3. Q mates
1. ..... / B x B — 2. Q—K 6 / Any — 3. Q mates

Other variations depend on those given. Very many solvers were caught by Q—B 6 as the key-move. This will not do, as further analysis will prove.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

479 (only): M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; E.C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; G. B. Morrison, College View, Neb.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (479): "Rather difficult and quite ingenious, but not neat"—M. W. H.; "Ingenious and original, but lacking in symmetry"—I. W. B.; "Subtle, very subtle"—C. R. O.; "A beauty"—M. M.; "Should rank with the best"—F. S. F.; "Good"—J. E. W.; "Very easy"—H. W. F.

(480): "A remarkable problem"—M. W. H.; "Splendid Spanish surprise—subtle and striking"—I. W. B.; "Deep and difficult"—C. R. O.; "Very difficult from its surprising originality"—W. R. C.; "As good a 3-er as any might wish to see"—H. A. S.; "Seems very easy—after you get it"—W. B. M.

In addition to those reported, F. S. F., G. P., A Knight, Bastrop, Tex., M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C., got 477 and 478; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill., and Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala., 478; H. A. S., 475, 476, 477, 478. G. B. M. got 475 and 476.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2

C.Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., sends White's 8th, B x B. The reason for this move is that White may "not lose time by retreating the Q B." Mr. De F. says: "There is very little Ruy Lopez left now; but the game is about even."

The Steinitz Gambit.

In order to test the soundness of the Steinitz Gambit, the following game was played by correspondence between Mr. Steinitz and the Liverpool Chess-Club:

W. STEINITZ.	LIVERPOOL C.C.	W. STEINITZ.	LIVERPOOL C.C.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Q—B 2	Kt—Q 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 Q—Q 4 (f)	Kt—K 6 ch
3 P—K B 4	P x P	21 B x Kt	P x B (g)
4 P—Q 4	Q—R 5 ch	22 Q x Kt P	P—B 4 (h)
5 K—K 2	P—Q 4	23 Q—K Kt 2	Q—Q B 6
6 P x P	B—Kt 5 ch	24 K—K 2 (j)	P—B 5 (k)
7 Kt—B 3	Castles	25 Q R—K sq	P—B 6 ch (m)
8 P x Kt	B—Q B 4	(l)	
9 Q-K sq(a)	Q—R 4	26 K x P	R—B sq ch
10 P x P ch	K—Kt sq	27 K—Kt 4	Q—Kt 2 ch
11 K—Q sq (b)	B x P (c)	28 K—R 4	Q—R 3 ch
12 B—Q 2	B x Q Kt (d)	29 K—Kt 3	Q—Kt 4 ch
13 P x B	B x Kt ch	30 K—R 3	Q—R 4 ch
14 P x B	Q x P ch	31 K—Kt 3	R—B 3
15 B—K 2	Q x Q B P	32 P—R 4	R—Kt sq ch
16 Q R Kt sq	Kt—B 3	33 K—R 3	Q x P ch
17 B—Q 3	Q—B 3	34 K x Q	R—R 3, mate
18 K R-Kt sq (e)	K R—K sq		

Notes by the Committee of the Liverpool Chess-Club.

(a) This move is a comparatively recent innovation in the Steinitz Gambit, and, in conjunction with the eleventh move, was expected to re-establish the Gambit.

(b) This withdrawal of the King seems an excellent way of continuing the game. An analysis from this point would possess considerable interest.

(c) Black appears to have no other line of play open than to secure as many Pawns as possible as an equivalent for the piece short.

(d) 12 B—K 6 was discussed as a feasible move, but on investigation did not apparently lead to any decided advantage, and altho some of the positions obtained were very strong, there was a feeling that the White King could ultimately make his escape under the shelter of the Pawns on the Queen's side.

(e) R—B sq was expected.

(f) This was entirely unexpected. We are of opinion that K—B sq freed Black's position somewhat, and secured a probable Draw. The move enabled Black to win.

(g) Obviously R x Q would not pay.

(h) The advance of this Pawn forces the game. White is compelled to abandon his position at Kt 7, and so allow Black to occupy the strong position at Q B 6.

(j) Q—K 2 is not any better. P—Q B 4 would ultimately win the Bishop, and leave White with a lost position.

(k) Much better than Q—Q 7 ch, which at first seemed to force a win, but was afterward found to be nothing but a draw.

(l) Necessary to prevent the advance of Pawn to K 7 after the King is forced out.

(m) From this point the game presents no difficulty. Black could have won by simply winning the Queen, but it was considered a mating position, and played accordingly.

The Paris Tournament.

FULL SCORE.

Players.	Lasker	Pillsbury	Marshall	Maroczy	Burn	Tschigorin	Marco	Mieses	Schlechter	Janowski	Showalter	Brody	Rosen	Mortimer	Sterling	Didier	Total. Won.	Total. Lost.
Lasker		:	0	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14½	1½
Pillsbury	1	:	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	12½	3½
Marshall	0	0	:	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4
Maroczy	0	1	½	:	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4
Burn	1	0	½	½	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5
Tschigorin	½	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½	5½
Marco	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6
Mieses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6
Schlechter	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6
Janowski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7
Showalter	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	9	7
Brody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	4½	11½
Rosen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	4	12
Mortimer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	3	13
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	2	14
Didier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	15

An examination of this table shows some interesting facts. Lasker lost *only* one game, to Marshall, and drew only one, with Tschigorin. Pillsbury was beaten by Lasker, Marshall, and Burn, and drew with Showalter. Marshall lost only three games, to Maroczy, Janowsky, and Showalter; but he had two Draws, with Tschigorin and Schlechter. Maroczy, who tied with Marshall, lost four games, those with Lasker, Pillsbury, Burn, and Tschigorin. Burn lost five games, to Lasker, Marshall, Tschigorin, Marco, and Showalter; while Tschigorin, who was one-half point behind Burn, lost only four games, but had three Draws. Janowski, the tenth on the, list while he lost seven games, won from Marshall and Marco; and Showalter, the eleventh, beat Marshall, Burn, and Tschigorin, and drew with Pillsbury.

Game from the Paris Tournament.

Four Knights' Game.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	26 K—R sq	R—K B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	27 Q R-K sq	Q R—B 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	28 Kt—K 4	B x Kt
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	29 R x B	Q R—Kt 4
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	30 Q—B sq	Q—Q 3
6 B-K Kt 5	P—K R 3	31 P—Q 4	Q—R 6
7 B—K 3	B—Q Kt 5	32 Q—Q 3	R—Kt 3
8 Castles	B x Kt	33 R(K 4)-K 2	R—Q 3
9 P x B	Castles	34 P—B 5	Kt x P
10 P—K R 3	P—Q 4	35 Q—B 4 ch	Kt—K 3
11 P x P	Kt x P	36 B—Kt 4	Q—R 5
12 B—Q 2	Q—Q 3	37 R x P	R—B 3
13 R—K sq	B—Q 2	38 R—Q B 5	P—Q Kt 4
14 R—Kt sq	Kt—Kt 3	39 Q—B 3	Kt x R
15 B—Q Kt 5	K R—K sq	40 P x Kt	Q x R P
16 P—B 4	P—R 3	41 R—K 8 ch	K—B 2
17 B x Kt	B x B	42 Q—K sq	R—K 3
18 B—B 3	Kt—Q 2	43 R x R	Q x R
19 R—K 3	P—B 4	44 Q—Q 2	R—B 4
20 Kt—Q 2	R—K 3	45 Q—Q 8	Q—B 5
21 Q—R 5	R—Kt 3	46 Q x P ch	K—Kt 3
22 P—B 3	R—Kt 4	47 P—B 3	Q—K 7
23 Q—R 4	Q—Kt 3	48 Q—B 6 ch	K—R 4
24 Q—B 2	P—B 5	49 Q—K 4	Q x Q
25 R—K 2	R—R 4	50 Resigns.	

It is reported that Schlechter saw a certain Draw with winning chances by 33 B—R sq, but remarked, after the game was finished, that he was ashamed to play for a Draw with such a position.

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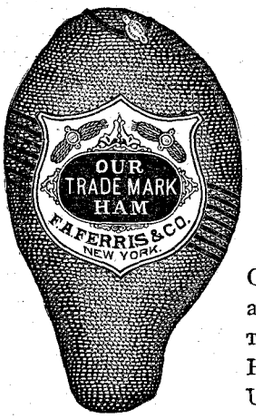

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